"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

Thunder showers, cooler today; probably fair Tuesday; moderate to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,666. .... NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GREAT BATTLE ALONG 150-MILE BELGIAN LINE; GERMANS ENGAGED FROM MONS TO LUXEMBURG; RUSSIAN ARMY PUSHES FIFTY MILES INTO PRUSSIA

JAPAN DECLARES WAR; KIAO-CHAU READY TO FIGHT

Mikado Issues Proclamation When Germany Refuses to Answer Ultimatum.

ENVOYS GET PASSPORTS

Imperial Japanese Edict Directs Army and Navy to Begin Operations at Once.

U. S. FORMALLY NOTIFIED

Ambassador Chinda Visits State Department and Repeats Promises of Japan.

RESPITE FOR TRADE SHIPS

German Vessels to Have Until Sept. 5 to Discharge Cargoes and Leave Chinese Waters.

GERMAN GOVERNOR DEFIANT

Gives Notice That if Japan Wants Kiao-Chau She Must Come and Take It.

TOKIO, Aug. 23.—The Emperor of Japan today declared war upon Germany. This action was taken at the expiration of the time limit of Japan's ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of Kiao-Chau. The Japanese Government has ordered the beginning of operations on land and sea.

The imperial rescript declaring war upon Germany was issued this evening, and officially inaugurates hostilities in the Far East. The proclamation of the Emperor sent a thrill through the country. Japan's entrance upon the fulfillment of her obligations to her ally, Great Britain, responds to the popular will from one end of the land to the other. Cheering crowds assembled today before the buildings occupied by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the administration of the navy. This evening there were lantern processions through the streets. The popular manifestations, however, do not approach the enthusiasm which preceded the war with Russia.

Passports to German Envoy.

Count von Rex, the German Ambassador in Tokio, has received his passports. He probably will leave here for America, either on the Minnesota, sailing on Aug. 27, or the Manchuria, which sails on Aug. 29. George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador, will represent Germany. The Diet has been convoked in special session for Sept. 3.

The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, which recently was at Tsing-Tau, the seaport of Kiao-Chau, is reported to have sailed. She perhaps will go to a neutral port and disarm. It is believed this action will keep Austria out of the war in the Orient, although unforeseen circumstances may force Japan to change her policy in this regard. No action has been taken relative to Austria, and the Foreign Office explains that Japan will remain friendly to Austria unless Austria adopts an attitude which it regards as offensive.

It is reported here that Germany has been trying to transfer the German railroad in Shantung, China, to America. Tokio believes, however, that the United States, pursuing the policy of neutrality outlined by President Wilson, will not accept the offer. President Wilson's announcement of American neutrality has greatly pleased the Japanese.

The newspapers express surprise at the extent of American suspicions regarding Japan's motives in issuing the ultimatum, but leading writers express a firm confidence that a better understanding will be had with the people of America.

Approved by England.

Premier Okuma says that documentary evidence will show that England not only requested Japan's assistance, but approved her entire programme. A dispatch from Peking says the German Minister and Chinese Foreign Office were about to sign an agreement regarding Tsing-Tau when Japan's decision was announced, whereupon the Chinese Foreign Office decided not to proceed. Other dispatches say that President Yuan Shih-kai is satisfied with Japan's attitude and pledges.

Speaking today at Karuizawa Kyu, Saburo Shimada, a member of the Opposition in Parliament said, in an address to the Summer colony, he believed Japan had no desire to keep Kiao-Chau. He asserted that it was

Continued on Page 4.

Emperor of Japan Commands His Forces to Use All Their Strength in War on Germany

TOKIO, Aug. 23.—The text of the imperial rescript issued by the Emperor of Japan declaring war on Germany is as follows:

"Issued at Tokio, Aug. 23, 6 P. M.

"We, by the grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects:

"We hereby declare war against Germany, and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against that empire with their strength, and we also command our competent authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their respective duties, to attain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations.

"Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, the calamitous effect of which we view with grave concern, we on our part have entertained hopes of preserving the peace of the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality, but the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is at Kiao-Chau, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels cruising the seas of Eastern Asia are threatening our commerce and that of our ally. Peace of the Far East, is thus in jeopardy.

"Accordingly, our Government and that of His Britannic Majesty, after full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the Agreement of Alliance, and we on our part, being desirous to attain that object by peaceful means, commanded our Government to offer with sincerity an advice to the Imperial German Government. By the last day appointed for the purpose, however, our Government failed to receive an answer accepting their advice. It is with profound regret that we, in spite of our ardent devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled to declare war, especially at this early period of our reign and while we are still in mourning for our lamented mother.

"It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects peace may soon be restored and the glory of the empire be enhanced."

ZEPPELIN WRECKED BY SHELLS, SAYS PARIS

German Machine Brought Down Near Celle—Exploits of the Aviators.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Zeppelin airship No. 8, according to a War Office announcement made today, has been destroyed by French shells at a point between Celle and Badonviller. The airship was coming from the direction of Strassburg.

Badonviller is in the Department of Muerthe and Moselle, nineteen miles southeast of Lunéville.

Two Die in Burning Aeroplane.

LONDON, Aug 23.—According to information from Ostend a German aeroplane caught fire near Brussels, and two German officers on board were burned to death.

GIRL ACTS AS AIR SCOUT.

English Miss in Aeroplane Tries to Help French on the Border.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Petit Parisien says that alarm was caused at Dijon recently by the news that a mysterious aeroplane had been seen apparently pursuing a group of six other aeroplanes on the way to Dijon from the southern centre. Soon after their arrival at Dijon the stranger landed near the military aerodrome. The mysterious pilot, on being interrogated, proved not to be a spy, but a young English girl, who had donned a uniform in the hope that she might aid France. She is now being detained pending the arrival of her parents.

A paragraph in Excelsior gives further details of the 160-mile raid along the frontier by Pegoud in a standard unarmored eighty horse power Bleriot-Gnome monoplane with M. Monternier as a fighting passenger. Starting at dawn last Tuesday they made many valuable observations and destroyed two important convoys with incendiary bombs and 100-pound shells. They flew low, from 1,300 to 1,500 metres, owing to their heavy load of nearly 800 pounds of explosives, enough oil and gasoline for four hours, two carbines and ammunition. They returned to Paris simply to obtain another machine, their having ninety-seven bullet holes in the wings and having been struck twice by fragments of shells, once on the stabilizator and once under the steering wheel.

Excelsior also says the despised French dirigible Fleurus has succeeded in blowing up the Treves railway station despite a sharp fusilade.

CLEMENCEAU KILLS GERMAN

Ex-Premier's Son Victor in a Hand-to-Hand Fight.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Havas Agency says that former Premier Clemenceau's son, who is fighting with the French Army in Belgium, had a furious hand-to-hand encounter with a German officer, whom he shot and killed. M. Clemenceau was wounded in the thigh.

Joseph Caillaux, former Minister of Finance, who recently was promoted to be a Second Lieutenant, and named as General Paymaster of the army, has been appointed by the War Office to an important financial mission on the frontier.

FRANCIS JOSEPH VERY LOW.

Emperor Reported in Grave Condition and Death Likely.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24, 3:30 A. M.—A Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegram Company reports that Emperor Francis Joseph is in a grave condition and may die at any moment.

Previous reports of the Emperor's desperate condition which emanated in Rome and gained wide circulation yesterday were not confirmed.

French Will Hold All Morocco Posts.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Paris says that the French authorities have decided not to abandon any of the advanced positions now occupied by the French troops in Morocco, since even a temporary withdrawal might be construed by the natives as a sign of weakness.

INSISTS WHITLOCK TRIED TO INTERVENE

Belgian Report Persists, but Washington Denies Minister Was Authorized to Protect Brussels.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Ypres, Belgium, repeats the statement that American Minister Brand Whitlock was present at a conversation between the Brussels Burgomaster and the German commander regarding the surrender of Brussels. Reuter's correspondent says:

"The Burgomaster met the invaders at the National Rifle Range on the edge of Brussels. He was accompanied by the American Minister, who, according to report, informed the German commander that he had been instructed by his Government to communicate to him that the United States had taken the City of Brussels under its protection, with the view of observing whether all the laws of war had been respected. This occurred at 10 o'clock in the morning."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Robert Lansing, Counselor of the State Department and Acting Secretary of State, said tonight that Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, had no instructions to tell the Germans occupying Brussels that the United States had taken the city under its protection for the purpose of seeing whether the rules of war were observed. Mr. Lansing added emphatically that he did not believe Mr. Whitlock had made any such representations to the German commander.

The department has received no report from Mr. Whitlock bearing on the occupation of the Belgian capital. It is suggested here that for Mr. Whitlock to make the representations attributed to him would be on a par with the indiscretions of George Fred Williams, the late American Minister to Greece and Montenegro.

HOLLAND'S DEFENSE FUND.

100,000,000 Florins Will Be Raised on Credit, It Is Expected.

By C. THIEME.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 20.—A Dutch paper has heard from a friend of Garros that the latter is alive and well and never smashed a Zeppelin, as reported.

Dutch correspondents state that the Germans will evacuate all of North Belgium, their objective being Valenciennes.

The women of the English, Belgian, and French Legations at The Hague appealed to the Dutch for necessaries for wounded soldiers. The response has been highly satisfactory. A wealthy Dutchman has offered the Government for its defense fund one-tenth of his fortune, payable twelve months after the conclusion of peace, and invites other wealthy compatriots to imitate him. It is expected that a fund of at least 100,000,000 florins will be raised on credit.

The silver circulation in the Netherlands is over 22,000,000 florins more than at the beginning of August. The Netherlands Bank, moreover, is retaining a silver reserve of 94,000,000. The State issue of silver vouchers amounts to 12,000,000.

STEAMER DARES CAPTURE.

President (German) Leaves Havana Ostensibly for Porto Rico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—The Hamburg-American liner President sailed from Havana early this morning, burning only one light as she cleared the harbor and extinguishing that when outside. She celared for San Juan, Porto Rico.

The President was allowed to take only 290 tons of coal, owing to the fact that she had returned to Havana practically empty, with a story of having been chased by a British cruiser. She is, however, well provisioned.

The President had ben lying here for two weks. Prior to her departure a boat from the German steamer Bavaria made a reconnoissance outside the harbor to discover whether any hostile cruisers were in sight.

Chas. E. Matthews, the Desk Man, New 31 E. 28th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Advt.

Czar's Troops Capture Johannisburg, Ortelsburg and Insterburg.

ALL EAST PRUSSIA IN PERIL

Invaders, Said to be in Virtual Control Beyond the Vistula, Rush On to Koenigsberg.

GERMANY DENIES DEFEATS

Gives Out the Statement that Zeppelin Will Soon Be Used in English Channel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23, 8 P. M., (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I have just received news that the Russian left has completely enveloped the remnants of the Germans holding the lake region.

The Russians have occupied Johannisburg, in the southeast of East Prussia, and have pushed on fifty miles to Ortelsburg, twenty miles southeast of Allenstein, in the centre of East Prussia, on the line of the German retreat toward the River Augerab and the Mazur Lakes, is in Russian hands.

The Russians are even now sweeping the environs of Insterburg and have occupied Darkehmen, twenty miles south of Insterburg.

A glance at the map will show that the line from Thorn to Danzig is now within the sphere of Russian operations.

I learn from an authoritative source that the German forces engaged lost two-thirds of their effectives.

Unless the Germans are able to bring up strong reinforcements, which is doubtful, owing to the seizure of the railway and important roads by the Russians, the latter may now proceed to the investment of Koenigsberg.

The flight of the inhabitants from Willenburg is variously interpreted here. Some of the military men attribute it to the Russian advance on Mazur Lakes, others believe it directly due to another Russian movement from Poland toward Allenstein, sixty-five miles south of Koenigsberg, which, if substantiated, threatens serious consequences for the German forces in Northern Prussia.

The Novoe Vremya critic points out that the Russian Army advanced sixteen miles within two days on the march from Bilderweitchen to Gumbinnen, which might be regarded as a memorable achievement even in times of peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—The great Russian Army invading East Prussia in a thirty-two-mile battle line has hurled back the army opposing it and captured Insterburg, Goldapp, and Arys.

Insterburg, on the north or right flank, is the great strategic railroad centre of East Prussia, no fewer than eight railroads converging to it. Arys, on the extreme left flank, sixty miles from Insterburg, is another junction of strategic lines, as also is Goldapp, half way between. The line uniting Lyck and Insterburg is in Russia's hands.

The capture of this network of railroads places the entire German position up to the line from Danzig to Thorn in jeopardy.

The operations in the region about Lyck and Arys probably were independent movements designed to clear the Germans out of the difficult country of lakelets and morass, with narrow passages between, which occupies an extent of about forty miles both ways from north to south and east to west, effectually securing the left flank of the Russian main armies.

The Germans put forth their utmost strength to oppose the Russian advance throughout the theatre of operations, and every step was won by fighting.

The men advanced resolutely in face of the enemy's fire across a long stretch of dried marsh land, and broke through barbed entanglements which, like a vast net, surrounded the German positions. The infantry especially exhibited wonderful steadiness, and this was an important factor of success.

The retreat of the German Twentieth Army Corps from the neighborhood of Lyck is what civilians call a rout but what the Russian Commander in Chief is content to report as a retirement of a very hurried nature.

On the north or right flank the fighting was particularly severe, obstinate, and prolonged. Three German corps made a determined effort to outflank the Russians, and the fighting was desperate for several days. Finally, on Saturday, the Russians broke the German defense and took Insterburg and the surrounding district. This makes good the Russian right.

In the centre the Russians assumed the offensive, captured a number of guns, and drove the enemy beyond the line which the general plan of the Commander in Chief required for the development of future tactics.

On the left flank the defeat of the Germans was signal and they asked for an armistice, ostensibly to tend the wounded and bury the dead. Grand Duke Nicholas refused. It was not till nightfall that the Germans gave way, and the Russians occupied Arys.

The loss on the German side has been enormous in the series of battles on this front during the last six days. Whatever losses the Russians had naturally must be considerable. The spirit of the men is that of all victorious armies, however great the cost of success.

I hear privately that the Horse Guards especially distinguished themselves by a brilliant charge, and the capture of a German battery, but that the losses were severe among officers and men

Among the trophies of the Russians in this series of fights is a large quantity of German railway rolling stock with the necessary fuel.

The result of the fighting on the Russo-German front is that Russia has secured command of a position, and made good both flanks which rest upon large areas of marshy land with innumerable lakelets impracticable for manoeuvring modern armies, and has behind a network of German railways to assist in launching the next blow.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian Army, today issued the following statement:

"Battles in East Prussia on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of August were fought with the utmost desperation. The spirit of the troops is excellent. Our battle front extends for a distance of over 40 versts, (about 26 miles.)

"The Russian troops occupied Goldapp and Arys. The retreat on the 20th of the German army corps near Lyck resembled a rout. The money confiscated in the Treasury amounted to 50,000 marks, ($10,000.) The enemy's troops are evacuating the frontier in the vicinity of Willenberg. The German population is abandoning the villages and fleeing northward.

"On the Austrian frontier up to Aug. 20 no serious collision occurred. The Russians forced an Austrian battalion to evacuate Burgade and Ravarusse.

"On Aug. 20 the Germans near Gumbinnen engaged three army corps and tried to envelop the Russian right wing, where the fighting was intensely fierce. The Russians took the offensive in the centre and captured many guns. The enemy demanded an armistice in order to bury their dead, but this demand was refused. On Aug. 21 victory crowned the efforts of the Russian Army. The Germans, having suffered enormous losses, are falling back, pursued by the Russians."

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.—The Russian Embassy here made public yesterday the following report, sent by Grand Duke Nicholas to St. Petersburg:

"After two days' battle the Russian forces are victorious. We were opposed by three German army corps. We have captured many guns. The Germans lost heavily and were compelled to retreat. Our troops are in pursuit of the enemy.

"This success has been achieved by Gen. Rennenkamp's army. It is a victory of great strategic value."

A dispatch to the Russian Embassy from the Chief of the Russian General Staff says that during the fighting at one point in East Prussia the Russians captured eight cannon, twelve shell carriers, two machine guns, and a large number of prisoners. On the Galician front during the battles at Gorodok and Krasnik the advancing Austrians suffered great loss. The Russians captured 6 officers and 250 men.

The London Times says that the Russian advance, which resulted in the defeat of the Germans and the occupation of Goldapp, must almost certainly have been across Emperor William's private property at Rominten, where he had a celebrated hunting box.

Announcement is made in St. Petersburg that the Germans are in full retreat and crossing the River Angerapp in East Prussia, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Reuter's Telegram Company. The correspondent adds that passage across the river near Darkehmen is in the hands of the Russians. To the west of the Mazar Lakes the Russians occupied Johannisburg, Orteisberg, and Willenberg.

"Solda, fifty-eight miles northeast of Thorn," he continues, "was occupied today. The inhabitants fled. The Germans evacuated Neidenburg, seventy miles southeast of Elbing, after setting the place on fire.

"The battle of Gumbinnen, it is contended, decided the fate of Prussia

Continued on Page 4.

French and British Take Offensive Against Huge German Army.

INVADERS ARE HURRYING UP

French War Office Says It Will Take Several Days' Fighting to Decide.

BATTLE GROUND DIFFICULT

Combat Going On Amidst Dense Woods—London Sees Peril to Germans' Right Flank.

PARIS, Aug. 23, 11 P. M.—This announcement was issued tonight by the War Office:

"A great battle is now in progress along a vast line, extending from Mons to the frontier of Luxemburg. Our troops, in conjunction with the British, have assumed everywhere the offensive.

"We are faced by almost the whole German Army, both active and reserve.

"The ground, especially on our right, is thickly wooded and difficult. The battle is likely to last several days.

"The enormous extent of the front and the great number of forces involved make it impossible to follow step by step the movements of each of our armies.

"We must await the result of the first phase of the combat before we can form any conclusion as to the situation. Otherwise we should be giving to the press divergent and contradictory news, since such a battle is naturally made up of actions and reactions which follow and connect in a continuous manner.

"In the Vosges the general situation determined us to withdraw our troops from Donon and the Saales pass. Those points were no longer of any importance, since we occupied the fortified line beginning at Grande Couronne de Nancy.

"Luneville is occupied by the Germans, and at Namur the Germans are making great efforts against the forts, which resist energetically."

A dispatch to the Petit Parisien says that the French troops have thus far met with success in the battle along the line from Namur to Charleroi..

Germans Rushing Troops Up.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.—Only fragmentary information is reaching here as to the battle between the allies and Germans in Belgium.

A Central News correspondent in Rosendaal, Holland, telegraphs:

"There is no doubt that a big battle is now in progress in the neighborhood of Charleroi. The Germans are rushing troops in that direction. Only 3,000 troops are left in Brussels, which is more isolated than Liege.

"The Germans have occupied all the villages between Louvain and Alost, in order that the passage of their main army across Belgium may not be interrupted. There are no Germans, except scouting patrols, around Ghent."

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Ostend says bloody fighting is reported to have taken place at Luttre, ten miles north of Charleroi, and that an important battle is raging in the Province of Hainaut, (in which both cities are situated.)

According to the Ostend correspondent of The Daily Mail, two German columns are marching south toward Valenciennes, one by way of Ninove, Grammont, and Ath, the other by way of Hal, Braine-le-Comte, and Mons.

A dispatch to The Times from Ostend asserts that the German lines extend from Tamise, near Antwerp, southwest through Puers and Zele, and thence southeast to Gosselies and Charleroi.

It adds that most automobilists who have tried to get through the German lines from or toward Brussels have had their cars confiscated.

Belgian Commander Blows Up Liege Fort, Perishing Himself—Others Still Hold Out

PARIS, Aug. 23.—In an official statement issued tonight, the French War Office says:

"The forts at Liege still hold. Fort Chaudefontaine has been the scene of an act of heroism which affirms once more the brilliant valor of the Belgian Army. The fort, which commands the railroad to Aix-la-Chapelle, by Verviers and the tunnel to Chaudefontaine, was subjected to a continual and extremely violent bombardment.

"When it was reduced to a mere heap of ruins and Major Nameche, the commanding officer, judged that further resistance was impossible, he blocked up the tunnel by running several locomotives into each other, and set fire to the fuses leading to the mines surrounding the forts.

"His mission then accomplished, Major Nameche, determined that the German flag should, not fly even over the ruins of his fort, blew up the powder magazine and perished."

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Ostend says the Belgian Minister of Justice declared today that all the forts at Liege and Namur were still in the hands of the Belgians.

In exchange for the cars the Germans have given papers, payable by the French Government, supposedly out of the indemnity which the Germans hope to collect.

In another dispatch The Times correspondent says:

"I am credibly informed that not fewer than 200,000 German troops are moving in the vicinity of Brussels. A garrison of 10,000 is encamped at Kochelberg, and a very strong artillery force is proceeding in motor lorries to Grammont and Audenarde."

The Reuter correspondent at Antwerp sends two interesting pieces of information. Touching the general operations south of Brussels, he telegraphs:

"The French troops are engaged with the German forces, which were encamped near Marche, in the centre of Belgian Luxemburg, and have moved off southward."

He also records renewed activity by the main Belgian Army, now in Antwerp. He says:

"Belgian flying columns have cleared the environs of all Germans. Our troops have visited the Campine and Waes districts and also the environs of Malines, (halfway to Brussels,) but discovered no trace of the enemy anywhere."

GERMAN FORCE OF 200,000

Have Moved Past Brussels—Allies in Position to Meet Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Aug. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The position of the Germans in Belgium is as follows: They are in peaceful occupation of Brussels and have begun to push southwest unchecked toward Courtrai and the French frontier.

Their advance patrols and cavalry are well on their way.

On Friday morning the cavalry entered [censored] almost ten miles from Brusels, but up to Saturday midday no German troops, t my certain knowledge, had entered Ghent. The Germans have passed to the south of the city, and only a few, if any, are likely to enter the town.

No German troops are at Bruges or Ostend.

Of my own knowledge I may say that the position of the English, Belgian, and French is entirely satisfactory in regard to the present German rush.

I have the evidence of a French aviator that the movement of the allies to combine and intercept the opposing forces has already begun. It will, however, be some days before the issue is definitely forced.

Probably the Germans, of whom, according to a moderate estimate, 200,000 have passed through and around Brussels, will continue to march, even if their communications are cut here in the north, and will try to break through to join the second army, which, they are confident, will succeed in entering by the way of Luxemburg, and the third, which, they hope, may force the gap of Belfort.

From different sources I have information that many of the regiments in Brussels are from the eastern side of the empire, and probably the interchange of troops, to avoid the possibility of neighbors fighting half-heartedly, caused considerable delay in the German mobilization.

Many of the soldiers are reported as asking how far it is to Belfort, which they believe to be only four days' march ahead.

GERMANS MOVE IN THREE LINES

Main Advance by Brussels Toward French Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Aug. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Sweeping from the east, and not improbably through the Province of Limbourg, by three routes, and through and past Brussels, the main German advance has turned southeast, passing close to Waterloo and through Hal, and is directed against the frontier between Valenciennes and Maubeuge. A lighter cavalry column is passing further south, as if toward Lille.

The main advance, since my encounter with it at Cortonberg and at Waterloo on the morning after the battle of Louvain and Aerschot, it has been impossible to follow.

I took the region from the French frontier on the west of Brussels, with some idea of learning all the bounds of the surrendered but unoccupied country, for, with the exception of a circle from Malines to Antwerp, Belgium has been surrendered, the troops on the way have been disbanded, and the civic guard has been discharged. This was on the condition of respect for life and property.

On the French frontier—no matter where—we met our friends, the French.

Satisfied of the safety of our western border, we turned east, to cut across the noses of any advancing German columns. Our object was to discover if they were striking north to Ostend or directly west toward Lille, as well as southwest on their main line.

Through Thorout, Loulers, Vijve, and Bynde we ran to Ghent. The country was still clear and the war feeling absent. In Ghent we met news that the Germans had flooded the north incredibly and swiftly. A column had in the morning reached Melle, just south of Ghent. A report of eyewitnesses of its passing put it at 70,000 cavalry. I felt that it would turn west and not continue north to Ostend. It must form part of the quick cavalry movement, north of the main advance on the French position, passing through Ghent.

To avoid the requisitioning of the car, we pushed toward Termonde on the east, hoping to be able to make sure of the position of the Belgian lines, also on their new arc of defense.

Warnings of Uhlans soon began to meet us in quick succession. We touched the outposts of the Belgians, and, having thus made sure of our frontiers, west and east, ran back to Ghent.

The Belgians are worn and have lost heavily. The troops do not yet know where the British are.

MOVE ON ALLIES' LEFT FLANK.

Germans Swing to the Southwest Without Touching Brussels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUGES, Aug. 22, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The principal outstanding fact of the new situation in Belgium is that large bodies of German troops are marching in a southerly direction along the roads leading from Louvain and Brussels, apparently for the purpose of invading France.

There is thus far no trustworthy information to indicate the number of German forces undertaking this great movement, which is intended to outflank the extreme left of the allied armies.

The greater part of these troops have not passed through Brussels at all, but, leaving the capital on their right, proceeded in a southwesterly direction toward their next destination.

At various points between Namur and Lille the allied armies and the Germans are already in contact, and a colossal struggle is either imminent or actually proceeding.

Meanwhile German cavalry are scouring the western regions of Belgium to make sure that no considerable force of Belgians, British, or French are anywhere between their present lines of advance toward the south and the coast.

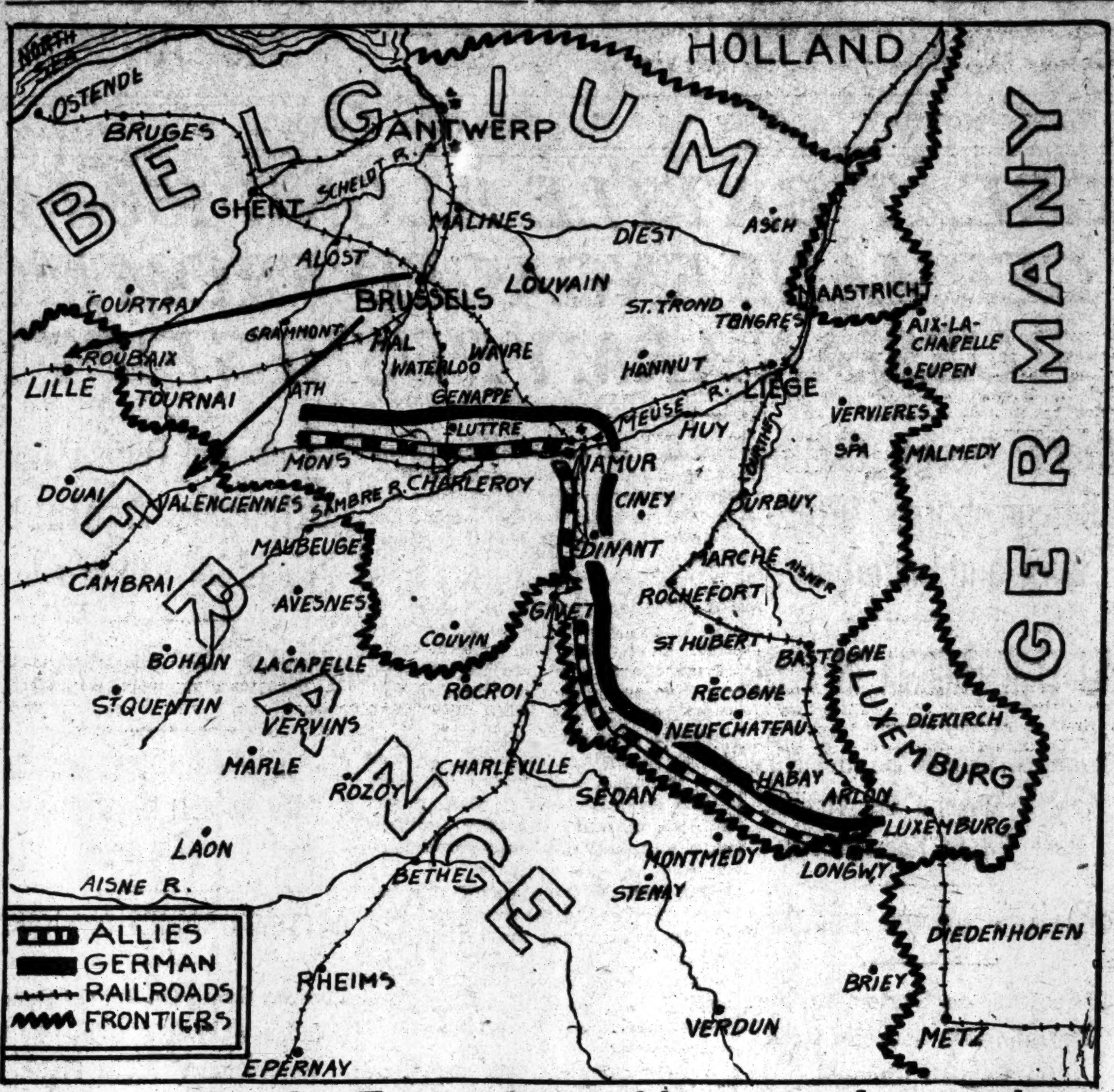
The Germans seem to have been under the impression that a force might be found at Ostend, and their dash to the coast was undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining if this was correct.

The Germans have not occupied Bruges or Ostend, but contented themselves with reconnoitring the environs of both towns. In these scouting operations they have been assisted by several German aeroplanes of the Taube type.

Detachments of German cavalry have been seen at several places south of Ostend, as well as Ghent. Their approach, as always, is followed by the panic-stricken flight of the civilian population.

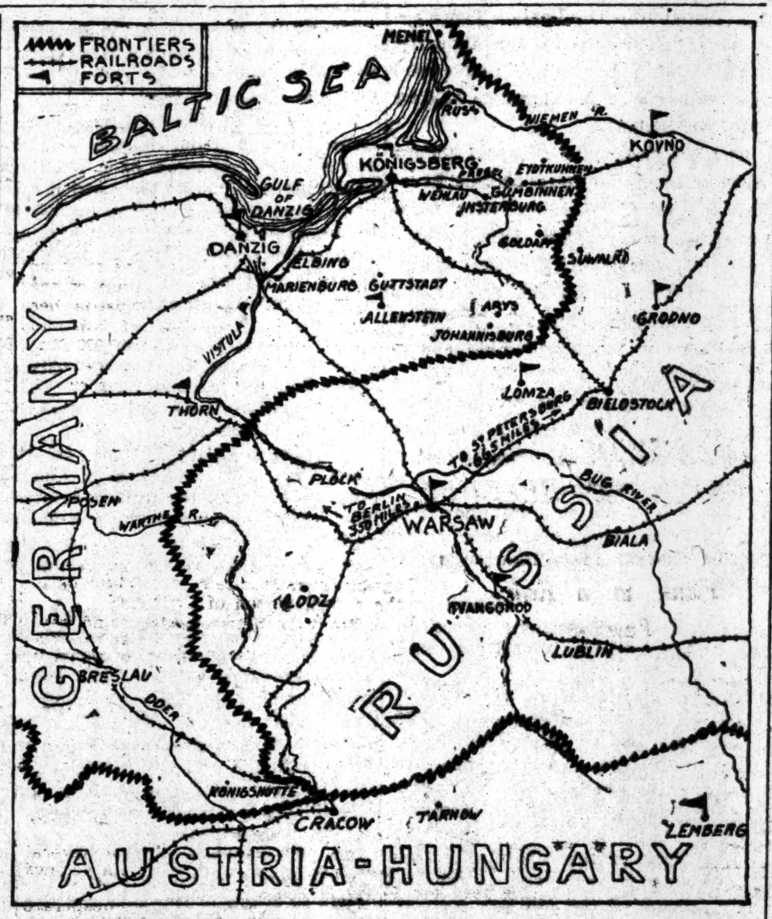
Refugees continue to pour into Ostend, Blankenberge, and smaller places on the coast. Their distress is terrible, and the condition of this un-

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SCENE OF WAR



Immense Battle Front from Mons to Luxemburg

The Arrows Indicate in a General Way the Reported Movements of Two German Columns Toward the French Frontier.



Russia's Advance into Eastern Prussia.

happy country almost defies description.

The position of Brussels has improved somewhat, in consequence of the accord established between the invaders and the municipal authorities. The hostages originally seized have been liberated, and only a small force of Germans left to hold the city. The municipal authorities pursued this policy of surrender in accordance with instructions given by the Government. Once the Germans were in Brussels, no purpose could be served by increasing the hardships of the inhabitants or bringing down on their innocent heads the vengeance of the invaders. The Germans continue to commandeer food and supplies and the municipal authorities have counseled the inhabitants to submit quietly to these penalties of war. In these circumstances it is comprehensible that deep gloom has settled over gay Brussels.

One circumstance has excited special indignation. The German officers and troops, who first entered the capital, were accompanied by several Germans, who, until three weeks ago, were residents in Brussels. These latter are forgetful of the past, especially in their attitude toward the inhabitants.

Many stories are current among refugees of insults offered to inhabitants of Brussels by the Germans.

LETTING ANTWERP ALONE.

German Forces Apparently Making No Move Toward That Port.

New York Times-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.—So far the movement of the Germans toward Antwerp is unnoticeable. There is no trace of them between Malines and that port.

The Antwerp markets went on as usual yesterday. The population was quite calm, without a trace of panic. The royal children walked freely through the streets and were loudly cheered by the crowds that thronged there.

During the day a Council of Ministers was held, the King presiding.

The Minister of State, M. Vandervelde, in an interview has stated that the country had the greatest confidence in the ability of the allies' armies to stay the German advance.

There were rumors today that a battle was taking place on the field of Waterloo.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

ANTWERP, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—This city is ready for any attack the Germans may make on it.

Crowds of refugees have arrived and adequate arrangements have been made for their welfare.

King Albert and the members of the Belgian royal family are here, as well as members of the Cabinet and the other State dignitaries of Belgium.

It is expected that the Germans will leave a strong force to mask Antwerp.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23, (via London.)—The correspondent of The Telegraaf at Antwerp telegraphs under today's date that up to 10 o'clock this morning there was no indication of a German advance on Antwerp.

According to the postal authorities, train service to Ghent and further west has been restored, as has communication over the line from Antwerp to the frontier of Dutch Limbourg. To the southward trains are not able to proceed beyond Malines.

GHENT WAS NEAR PANIC.

Proximity of Germans Drove Inhabitants to Flight.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

DUNKIRK, Friday, Aug. 21 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The German invading forces continue to display considerable activity. Their cavalry scouts passed out in front of the main army.

They seem to be directing their march on three points. In the north they have pushed across to Antwerp, under the shelter of the guns of which the Belgian Army, which has retreated from Malines, has retired. A second body yesterday approached the vicinity of Ghent, riding close up to the city. The Uhlans were preceded by two German aeroplanes, which were in quest of the whereabouts of any armed Belgian force. The appearance of the Uhlans practically at the gates of Ghent created something very nearly approaching a panic among those inside the city. Those who had no pressing business in the city commandeered very kind of vehicle, from automobiles to carts drawn by dogs. Here were military officers in automobiles, citizens rich and poor, influential and humble, town councilors—everybody bent on making his escape as fast as possible toward Bruges. My chauffeur also took alarm at this threatening state of things and refused to enter the city.

I interviewed several of the officers, and they told me that, while the city was still free, the Uhlans had come in from the south, and a larger force was hourly expected. They believed that the occupation of the city by the Germans was a question of only a few hours.

In the tide of fugitives flowing over the canal bridges were some Civil Guards on bicycles who had refused to give up their arms. They felt bitter about the orders for disarmament which had been issued, and said that, notwithstanding the inexplicable action of the civil authorities, they were still determined, as patriotic Belgians, to put up a fight against the invader. One of them, in a voice choked by tears and rage, protested fiercely against the equivocal position in which he and his fellows who desired to defend their country were placed.

"Here," he said, "we wear a distinguishing uniform, as required by international law; we wear distinguishing badges; we carry arms; and yet the gentle Prussians refuse to recognize us as a regularly constituted military body. They say we are simply franctireurs, and they have vowed that they will shoot every one of us they catch. This is a nice position to be placed in. If we make a fight and are caught we are to be shot according to Prussian etiquette; if we don't make a fight and are caught, even without arms, but in uniform, we are also to be shot."

After some persuasion I induced my chauffeur to go as far as the railway station. The streets were deserted, the shops and offices closed. Around the railway station men, women, and children were running distractedly hither and thither, fear of the Prussian invader visible on their faces. They were trying to find some kind of conveyance to take them far from Ghent. A crowd of weeping women besieged the closed doors of the railway station. Any railway official who happened to put in an appearance was immediately assailed by numerous inquiries and asked about the departure of trains for Bruges.

They all received the same reply: "There are no trains." The station was closed and all the rolling stock had been removed to a safer locality. It was pitiful to see the despair of these poor women, many of them accompanied by trembling children and all weeping.

I myself was besieged by a supplicating crowd of women and children, who begged to be taken away. There were two spare seats in my car, and so I was able to give room to two women, one of whom had a child with her. This simple act of humanity was applauded by the other victims, who were left behind with no chance of flight.

Deeming it injudicious to remain in Ghent, I left the city and made for Bruges. The road was congested with every kind of vehicle, for news of the approach of the Prussians had been carried very rapidly toward Bruges. The rural guards from the neighboring villages, who had that morning been very active in holding up automobilists, had disappeared into the woods, taking their shotguns with them.

The villages were left to the women and children, and from the point of view of the latter it was a holiday sight to watch the long lines of motor cars, carriages, cabs, dogcarts, donkey carts, and wheelbarrows which passed.

At Eecloo the rural and civil guards and the military had all been affected by the panic and had precipitately retired.

When I got to Bruges I found that all the swing bridges over the canals had been raised. A ruined martello tower, which looked as if it had stood many sieges, was being hastily prepared for defense. Barricades were being hastily erected, and men with rifles were to be seen at the top, peering down along the tree-bordered road toward Ghent. The canal banks in the city were lined with anxious crowds waiting for the latest news.

Here the civic guards displayed great activity. They read and reread my military permits, peered inside and outside of my car, and prodded the cushions with their bayonets. For a few moments they seemed to regard me as a God-sent gift in the shape of an unarmed Uhlan. However, I managed at last to convince them that I was British and not German, and they allowed me to pass.

It is undoubtedly the object of the invaders to isolate Ostend, even if they do not hold the town. It would be a great moral victory for the Prussian War Lord to be able to announce in Berlin that his legions had reached the seacoast opposite England.

It is now obvious that the first great battle of the war will not be fought in Belgium, as many people believed a fortnight ago. It will probably take place on or just over the French frontier, at a point where the allied armies are strongly concentrated.

OSTEND IN FEAR OF GERMANS.

Crowded with Refugees Seeking to Embark for England.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

OSTEND, Aug 22, [Dispatch to The London Standard.]—The Germans are not actually in Ostend, but in the early hours of this morning they were on the outskirts, busily enaged in making observations. Soon after sunrise a German aeroplane was seen flying toward Ostend. It passed right over the town, hovered for a short time over the bay, returned, and disappeared toward Brussels. At 11 o'clock this morning a considerable body of German cavalry was within six miles of the quay at which crowds were assembled to embark on what was said to be the last boat for England.

Gay Ostend is utterly transformed by the shadow of war. It is crowded from end to end with refugees of all nationalities, who are clamoring for an opportunity to escape seaward. Since yesterday afternoon many movements of German troops between here and Brussels have been reported, and it has been realized that the Germans may arrive at any moment. Never have the streets been so thronged, and one might have thought it a fête day but for the strained and anxious faces of the crowds.

All the large hotels in Ostend are ready on the receipt of instructions to open their doors as hospitals, and all necessary arrangements have been made to receive the wounded. Early this morning a number of wounded Belgian soldiers were taken by boat to an unknown destination in order to prevent them from being made prisoners by the Germans.

Refugees Camped on the Beach.

Many hundreds of refugees have taken shelter in the bathing machines on the beach, while others are encamped on the race course which adjoins the dike. The King's Summer palace, which looks out over the sea, has also been turned into a hospital. Side by side with all these scenes of war it is a striking contrast to watch the crowds of children paddling and playing war games on the sand.

The money problem is acute. Wealthy people cannot get anything, even for the necessities of existence, as all the banks are closed, and money cannot be obtained. People who would willingly give to the poor are prevented because they have no money themselves and are indeed in a desperate plight.

Early this morning I was at the American Consulate, which was besieged by applicants who wanted passports and assistance in getting to England. The American Consul is doing yeoman service, having charge now of the English and French Consulates in addition to his own.

At 9 o'clock this morning all the men of the Civil Guard were disarmed, and the Burgomaster issued a proclamation to the inhabitants urging them to be calm and offer no resistance to the invading Germans.

The Maritime Railway station was held by Belgian soldiers this morning, but they will be removed by boat if the Germans enter the town. The station was full of boxes of coin and banknotes, which were being guarded by the soldiers, pending their transfer to steamers for Folkestone. I am told that all the bankers in Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend have sent all their treasure to England for safety.

All the British and Belgian boats are ready to leave the harbor when the signal is given. The boat for Folkestone which left at noon was crowded to its capacity, and among the passengers were many Belgians and French.

Belgian Soldiers Wouldn't Retreat.

In a conversation with a wounded Belgian officer I heard some stirring stories of the bravery of the Belgian troops who were engaged in resisting the advance of the Germans beyond Louvain. He related how, when the order for retreat was given, he and his fellow-officers had great difficulty in persuading their men to obey the command. The bugles were sounding the retreat, but the soldiers would not leave the trenches and continued firing on a much larger force of Germans, who were attacking them. This officer ran along the lines shouting to the men that they must obey orders and retreat; but with violent oaths against the detested Germans they continued to fight, with the result that all at this particular spot were killed. The officer himself was wounded just after his last effort to withdraw his men.

RUDE SHOCK FOR BRUSSELS.

People Thought at First French Had Deserted Them.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Journal prints a dispatch from its Brussels correspondent describing the state of affairs before the German troops reached the capital, which he was compelled to leave yesterday morning. When the people learned of the arrival of the Uhlans the first feeling was "profound disillusion," the impression being that France had abandoned them. The successes of Belgian troops in the last fortnight had given rise to the confidence that Brussels was unlikely to be forced to submit.

Two days ago it was officially announced that the enemy was making defensive intrenchments behind the line of Gembloux, Jodoigne and Tirlemont. The news that the Government army headquarters and Royal Court had removed to Antwerp, and secondly, that the French army was not moving to help them, caused several painful hours, it being impossible to explain the imperious necessity dictating the allies' action.

"An admirable official communiqué restored public sangfroid and the people realized that the Belgian force was now part of the immense army which the chief directs for the general good. They awaited events with confidence.

"After a night untroubled, at daybreak it became known that the Germans were at the gates of the town, which I left at [illegible]. The population was [illegible] but devoid of [illegible] later the civil guards were disarmed. Brussels was in the hands of the enemy, but, as they soon will find, it affords no strategic advantage."

GERMANS WARN BRUSSELS.

Commit No Aggression, Says General—Trains and Cars Running.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A Times dispatch from Brussels says that the German commander, Gen. Sixtus von Arnim, caused the following proclamation to be placarded in Brussels yesterday:

> German troops will pass through Brussels today and on following days, and are obliged by circumstances to demand from the city lodging, food and supplies. All these matters will be regularly arranged through the municipal authorities.
>
> I expect the population to conform itself without resistance to these necessities of war and particularly to commit no act of aggression against the safety of the troops, and promptly to furnish the supplies demanded. In this case I give every guarantee for the preservation of the city and the safety of the inhabitants. If, however, there should be, as unfortunately there has been elsewhere, any act of aggression against the soldiers, the burning of buildings or explosions of any kind, I shall be compelled to take the severest measures.

An interview between the Burgomaster of this city and Gen. von Arnim had the following results:

First—The German troops were to have free passage through Brussels.

Second—A garrison of 3,000 men was to be quartered in the Dailly and Schaerbeek Barracks.

Third—Requisitions were to be paid for in cash.

Fourth—There was to be respect for the inhabitants and public and private property.

Fifth—The management of public affairs by the municipal administration was to be free from German control.

The Germans have re-established tramway, telephone, and postal services. Trains are running toward Liege, and even the telegraph with Germany is working. The population supports the Burgomaster with enthusiasm, regarding him as the savior of the city.

The barricades and trenches, thrown up in the suburbs and on the outskirts of the city, were only a ruse. The object of the Belgian General Staff was to make the Germans believe, when they arrived that Brussels had decided to make a defense. German aeroplanes were unable to discover that these obstacles were of no military value. Thanks to this subterfuge, Brussels obtained light conditions.

According to a German officer the objective of the German troops is Mons, but soldiers say that their leaders have told them that certain regiments are bound for Antwerp.

A correspondent of Lloyd's News Agency telegraphs that he has just reached Amsterdam after a trip on foot, by bicycle, and by railway, from Brussels. He says that he found many wounded in Antwerp, and adds:

"The Dutch Government has decided to buy all flour in the country. The flour mills will halt operations on Monday until a reckoning can be made of the supply of flour on hand. They will restart Tuesday under control of the Government."

A Reuter correspondent in Ypres telegraphs that in the haste to disarm everybody in Brussels, "even the poor little Boy Scouts, who as messengers for ambulances, hospitals, and the authorities, had done yeoman service since the outbreak of the war, had been deprived of their uniforms lest they should provoke the Germans."

FIRST WOUNDED AT BOULOGNE

Young Frenchman Tells How He Was Put Out After Five Minutes.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

BOULOGNE, Aug. 22, (Dispatch to The London Standard).—I just had a talk with one of the first French wounded soldiers, who has been conveyed to this place, and this is the story of his experience:

"Thirty-six hours in the train; six hours on the march; camping at night; coffee at 5:30 o'clock; in line of fire at half-past 8; a sting in my ankle after five minutes, followed by the agonizing feeling that I must have lost my foot—that is all I have seen of the war.

"I was carried back and got a drink, which I most wanted about half an hour afterward, and had my foot washed and bound up. At the same time my captain was carried in with his knee smashed. It must have been the same volley that knocked us both out. I fell down, and I don't remember anything for an hour afterward. That night they must have given me something, for I slept. I hadn't had any sleep since I left, but now I am beginning to feel what they did for me. They'll save my foot, they tell me, or they may not. In any case, I may want a crutch for five months, five years or fifty years. I am only 22."

Such was the exact statement made to me by a strong young fellow, who was called to the colors only three weeks ago. He is now lying on his back reading the meagre intelligence of what is happening at the front.

Other wounded soldiers brought hither from the front declare that the spirit of the French troops is magnificent, and they are eagerly awaiting the moment when they will be allowed to take the offensive against the Germans. The wounded are utterly inconsolable at their enforced inaction. One or two who have lesser injuries declare they will go to the front again within three or four weeks.

The French authorities in order to prevent any alarm caused by the sound of firearms has prohibited all hunting in all parts of France north of the Department of the Seine.

BELGIAN BANK FUNDS SAFE IN ENGLAND

Preparations Made to Destroy Sea Coast Wireless Stations, American Traveler Says.

FEELING AGAINST ALLIES

Peasants Thought They Had Deserted Belgium, and Educated Classes Also Criticised.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—"We will take the change on the way back from Paris." This is what German officers in Brussels say when they throw down gold coin in the restaurants to pay for their meals, according to John Mackenzie, an American, living in London, who reached here tonight from Ostend.

Mr. Mackenzie said that he had been informed by the refugees from Brussels that the Germans had 18,000 men garrisoned there, but that the main army was now pushing through Belgium via Courtrai in a dash toward Lille. He stated that on Friday money from the Belgian National Bank reached Ostend and was forthwith placed on a boat and brought to England. It had been taken out of Brussels under a heavy guard before the Germans reached there.

Speaking of the conditions in Ostend Mr. Mackenzie said:

"Proclamations were conspicuous everywhere in Ostend advising the people to be calm in view of the coming German invasion and give no provocation to the enemy.

"It is fully believed there that the Germans intend taking Ostend because of the wireless station there, and that for the same reason the Germans are expected to try to get Lapanne and Nieuport because of the powerful wireless stations in those places. But they will be cheated if the Belgians carry out their plans, for they have prepared to blow up the stations at each place, and automobiles are held in readiness to carry the operating staffs to Dunkirk. Bathing houses in Ostend are being used to provide living quarters for refugees, and except for a few foreigners the Ostend population are all Belgians.

"On Friday 300 wounded Belgians were brought to Ostend.

"Feeling is strong among the peasant classes over what they regard the desertion of the Belgians by their allies, but the educated classes argue that it is all part of the strategy, although even some of these do not hesitate to criticise the overwhelming burden placed on Belgium."

Five hundred refugees, who came on the same steamer from Ostend, were mostly Belgians and French.

A blind American negro, who said that for twenty years he had been singing negro melodies at fashionable Belgian watering places, was also a passenger.

LOAN BELGIUM $100,000,000.

England and France Join in Aid to Their Needy Ally.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Paris says that France and Great Britain have agreed to advance Belgium 500,000,000 francs ($100,000,000) to enable her to face the necessities arising from the war.

France and Great Britain will each provide half of this amount.

GERMANS ASSAIL MUELHAUSEN

French Repel Three Days' Attack Upon Their Intrenchments.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Basle, dated Saturday, says that the Germans for the last three days have been endeavoring to force the French out of their intrenchments around Mülhausen.

Their fierce attack was several times repulsed, the correspondent continues. A continuous procession of German wounded is proof of the bloodshed caused by the French artillery on the hills around Altkirch.

A night attack was visible from Basle. One could see the explosions of the howitzers from the mountain occupied by the French. Searchlights in Baden picked out the position of the enemy.

TOOK GERMANS FOR ENGLISH.

But Belgians Killed Hussars When They Identified Them.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.—"A Belgian diplomat who has arrived here," says the Paris correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, "narrates an incident he observed at Charleroi. Twenty Death's Head Hussars entered the town at 7 o'clock in the morning and rode quickly down the street, saluting and calling out 'Good day' to those they met, saying: 'We are friends of the people.'

"Mistaking them for English cavalrymen, the people cried: 'Long live England!' The Belgian soldiers themselves were deceived until an officer at a window, realizing their mistake, ran to the street and gave the alarm. The Belgian soldiers rushed quickly to arms and opened fire on the fleeing Germans, of whom several were killed."

FRENCH PROTEST TO HAGUE.

Evidence of Use of Dum-dum Bullets Is Set Forth.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 24, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A further note has been sent to The Hague by the French Government, protesting against the use of dum-dum bullets by the Germans. The text of thet note is as follows:

> The Government of the French Republic has the honor of informing the powers signing The Hague Conventions of the following facts, constituting on the part of German military authorities a violation of the conventions by the German Government on Oct. 18, 1907:
>
> On Aug. 10, 1914, after an engagement between French and German regiments a Major in the medical service sent to a General commanding an infantry brigade a clip of cartridges found on Munster Road near the German customs office which contained five cartridges loaded with five cylindro-conical bullets cut at the point, the nickel covering of which was incomplete and left exposed the fore end of the leaden core. Other similar bullets have been found in bodies of French dead and been sent to the War Office.
>
> The Declaration of The Hague dated July 29, 1899, and signed by Germany, conditions the use of such bullets in the following terms: "The conracting Powers forbid the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body such as bullets with a hard envelope in which the envelope either does not completely cover the core or has an incision in it." The Government of the Republic protests against such proceedings.

DUTCH SWEAR NEUTRALITY.

Won't Favor Germany Their Commerce Minister Assures England.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24, 4:30 A. M.—M. Traub, the Dutch Minister of Industry and Commerce, in an interview published by The Daily Telegraph says:

"England may rest assured that, come what may, Holland will not jeopardize her neutrality by improperly supplying goods to Germany. We are gathering wheat only for our own needs. The export from Holland of wheat is now absolutely forbidden, and there is consequently no possibility of any country being supplied from this source.

"With a view to maintaining our own supply of wheat, we hope to get cargoes from America, but it will be necessary for each ship to carry papers proving conclusively that the cargo is destined for Holland, a neutral country, and that it will not be transferred to another country,"

SPAIN TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Advice of ex-Minister Caballero to Join Allies Disregarded.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Madrid says that a great sensation has been caused there by the publication of an article by Perez Caballero, ex-Foreign Minister, advising Spain to join the Triple Entente, arguing that she has nothing to gain by remaining neutral. If Germany wins, he says, she will not be grateful to Spain for refraining, while if the allies win Spain will not get any share of the spoils which participation would be likely to win for her.

Notwithstanding this advice, after a Cabinet Council, presided over by King Alfonso, Premier Dato stated that Spain would maintain neutrality.

MARYLAND'S CREW SAVED.

Reach Ostend After Steamer Is Blown Up by North Sea Mine.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Copenhagen says the crew of the steamer Maryland, which struck a mine in the North Sea Friday and foundered, has arrived in Ostend.

It had been reported that the Maryland's men all perished.

PREDICTS ITALY WILL JOIN WAR SOON

L'Eclair of Paris Says That Mobilization Is Fixed for Thursday.

PARIS, (via London,) Aug. 23.—L'Eclair says today it has learned that Aug. 27 has been fixed as the date upon which the general Italian mobilization will be ordered.

There are indications of acute diplomatic tension between Vienna and Rome, according to the correspondent of the Petit Parisien in the latter city. Austria, it is said, has reproached Italy for according facilities to the allied fleets in the Adriatic, and it is possible that a declaration of war between Italy and Austria will be announced early next week.

ROME, Aug. 22, (via Paris.)—The Gazette of Venice as published what purports to be a copy of a proclamation prepared at Malta by the British Admiral and addressed to the citizens at Trieste, in Austria, in anticipation of the occupation of their city.

The people of Trieste are assured that they will be saved from the rigors of war, and they are urged to resume their commerce by sea.

While the authenticity of this proclamation has not been established, it is said to have made a very deep impression in Italy.

MALTA, (via London,) Aug. 23.—Influential Italians living here say they have good reason to believe that Italian intervention in the war in favor of Great Britain, France, and Russia is now only a question of days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Dispatches indicating the preparations in Italy for a mobilization caused some discussion here today. Many officials conversant with the situation do not conceal their belief that Italy is preparing to enter the conflict on the side of Great Britain, renouncing her alliance with Germany and Austria.

This view, however, is gathered only from meagre dispatches which indicate also a strong pressure upon Italy to maintain her neutrality.

GERMANS SUNK GERMAN CORN.

British Steamer Hyades, Destroyed by Dresden, Under Foreign Charter.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch received here from Buenos Aires by The Times says the annoyance caused by the sinking of the British steamer Hyades by the German cruiser Dresden north of Pernambuco, has been mitigated by the information that she was under charter by a German firm to carry corn to Rotterdam for Germany.

Her cargo was insured against war risks, and the German firm has entered a protest against the action of the Dresden.

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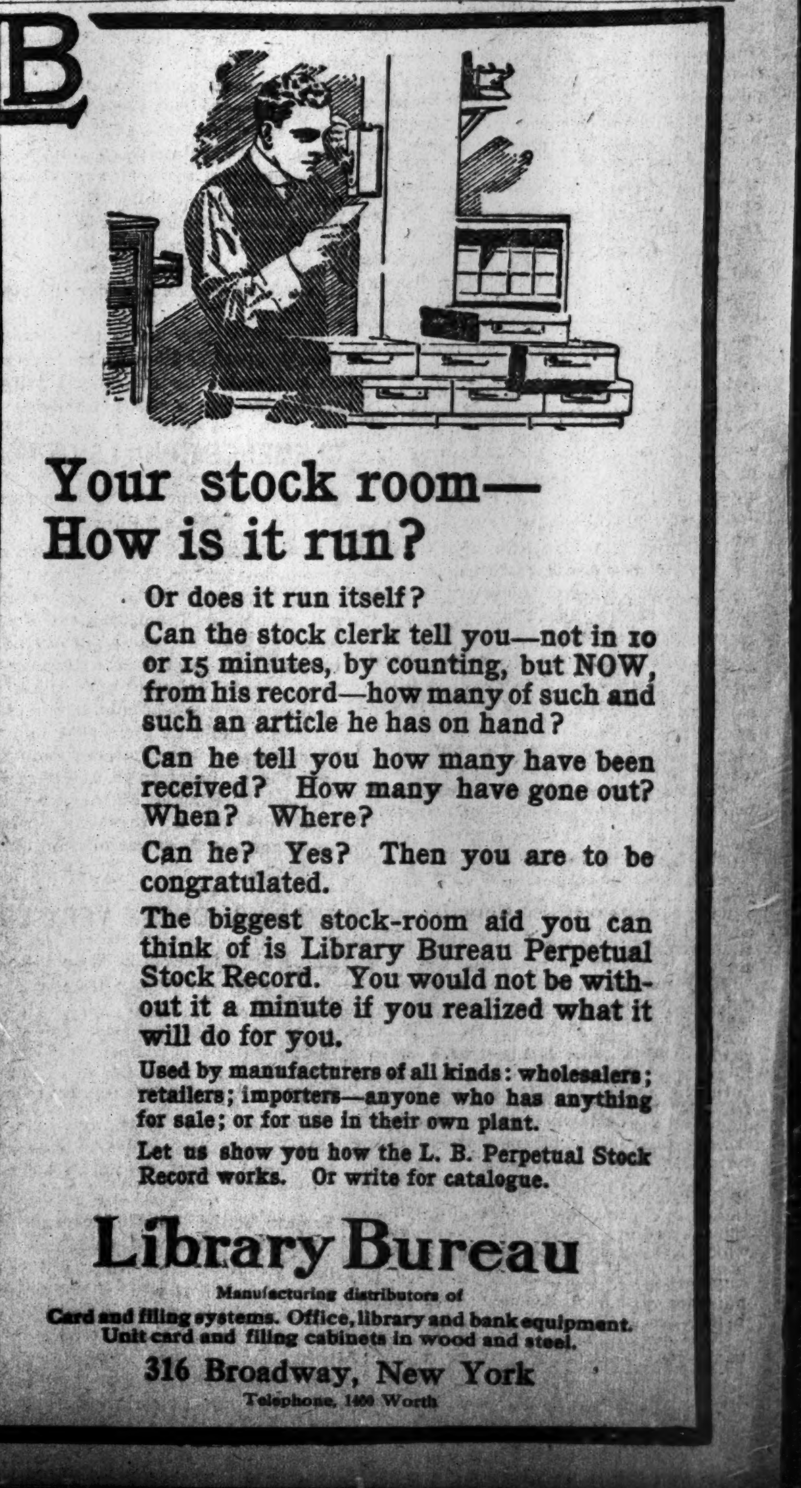
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ATTACKS GERMANS IN AUTO—AUSTRIANS LOSE HEAVILY

ATTACKS GERMANS IN ARMORED AUTO

Belgian Officer Goes About Reconnoitring and Shooting Down Uhlans in His Way.

CARRIES A MACHINE GUN

Faced at Waterloo by 450 Men, He Says He Killed 25, the Next Day 21.

By Dr. CHARLES SAROLEA.

New York Times-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

ANTWERP, Aug. 23.—A huge crowd gathered in front of the army headquarters here to see the arrival of German prisoners, brought back in an armor-plated automobile by a Belgian officer, Lieut. Henkart.

I got hold of Henkart this morning just as he was starting for his daily hunt, and had no difficulty in inducing him to give me a brief account of his recent achievements.

He was formerly an officer in a regiment of grenadiers. He had retired from the army and was living the quiet life of a country gentleman, when, immediately on the outbreak of war, he again volunteered for active service. He was at once attached to the General Staff, and he presented to the Government two armor-plated motor cars, each armed with mitrailleuse.

Lieut. Henkart may perhaps claim a larger number of thrilling adventures and hairbreadth escapes than any soldier of recent times, but his chief title to fame may prove to be that he has practically devised a new offensive weapon of great efficiency, and that he has conclusively demonstrated its great possibilities.

The Lieutenant has already proved than an armor-plated motor car is an even more powerful weapon that the aeroplane. The Belgian Army is already building a large number of armor-plated motor cars, of which in due time Lieut. Henkart will take supreme command.

Finds the Enemy's Position.

He has now been at his game of Uhlan hunting for the last seven days. It ought to be kept in mind that the killing of Uhlans is a mere incident of his expedition. His main object is to reconnoitre the positions of the enemy.

The Lieutenant goes out every morning with three men, of whom one is a gendarme, another an engineer, and the third a carbineer cyclist. Sometimes he is followed by a second car, but generally he finds it safer to go out with a single car.

On Aug. 15 he started from the Belgian headquarters at Louvain in the direction of Durbuy, Luxemburg. He discovered defensive positions of the Germans on the Ambleve and Ourthe Rivers, and succeeded in rescuing two French horsemen and killing five Uhlans. He visited on Aug. 16 the battlefield of Haelen, the scene of one of the severe fights of the campaign, and found the defensive positions of Curange, Kermpt, and Hoick La Ville.

On that day there was no engagement, but the next day Henkart went to Jauche, near Jodoigne, and heard of the presence of twelve German cavalrymen. He followed up the scent, but was caught in a trap and had considerable difficulty in extricating himself. Eventually he killed seven Uhlans and reconnoitred the German intrenchments.

For the first time he familiarized himself with the methods employed by the Germans. Whenever they take the offensive, he says, they build intrenchments, or, to be more accurate, they get intrenchments built by the peasants themselves. Not only do they commandeer the labor of the inhabitants, but he asserts that they put the unfortunate peasant in front of their troops, so that if the Belgians open fire, the peasants will become the first victims.

Lieut. Henkart on Aug. 18 reconnoitred the position at Perwez, Brabant. He met a party of German cyclists and cavalry, and says he killed twelve.

On the following day he returned to Jodoigne. Here the presence of two German officers was signaled at the Post Office. The Lieutenant went in search of them, but was again caught in a trap and had to encounter a shower of bullets fired from houses in Jodoigne. His motor car was riddled with bullets.

Faces 450 Soldiers.

Lieut. Henkart on Aug. 20 went to Waterloo. This was the red-letter day of his experience. It ended almost in a fatality for the reconnoitring party, which found itself confronted by two companies of cyclists and a squadron of cavalry. These numbered altogether about 450 men. It was too late to retreat.

Fortunately, the Germans did not realise their position and were unaware that it was not an important Belgian force.

The little mitrailleuse kept up its fire for an hour and a half, and as a result the Germans left twenty-five killed and a large number of wounded. This eventful day fully proved the possibilities of the mitrailleuse motor.

The next day Lieut. Henkart went out to reconnoitre the German forces which were moving toward Antwerp.

At Hofstade, near Malines, he met a party of thirty-four Uhlans. He says he killed twenty-one of them, while three were drowned and seven wounded. Of the latter five were brought back to Antwerp. This gave rise to the popular reception already referred to.

I have had several interviews with M. Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice, and I shall send you a summary of the most conspicuous outrages which his commission of inquiry has brought to light.

The Commissioner of Police says he has seen six defenseless peasants shot before his eyes.

The system of raiding by small bands may be conducive to the mobility of Germans, but it seems to be destructive equally of military discipline and elementary humanity.

I visited yesterday the cantonments of the Belgian Army within the fortifications. I found the morale of the troops excellent. Among others I saw a goodly number of the defenders of Liege, and, although they had had only a week's rest after the horrors of siege, they were already burning to take the offensive once again against the Germans.

Later today I saw several leading members of the Belgian Government and some commanding Generals, who were all satisfied that the situation remained most favorable for the allies. [Here the message is censored.]

The occupation of Northern Belgium by the Germans resolves itself mainly into a succession of raids, which inflict the maximum of suffering with a minimum of results.

Everywhere one meets panic-stricken peasants telling tales of horror. I am making careful investigations (and alas! they are not all tales of the imagination) into the alleged excesses committed by the German soldiers.

DEFENDS LEVY ON BRUSSELS.

Cologne Gazette Says Tax Is to Pay for Mobbing of Germans.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.—The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent quotes an article from The Cologne Gazette in justification of the fines levied on Brussels and Liege, as follows:

"The war tribute is a punishment for the bad treatment of Germans by Belgians two weeks ago, when innocent Germans at Brussels were handed over to the tender mercies of the mob.

"What happened there will ever be stain on the honor of the Belgian people. We deliberated as to what would be a fitting requittal, and it seems that to punish is impracticable except by legal proces. Another measure possible is a war tax allowed by the law of nations.

"She must suffer all the burdens allowed by the legal right of law, such as quartering troops and furnishing supplies, until all her resources are exhausted so that the citizens can feel perfectly that hunting defenseless women is different from having an enemy in their own homes.

"The legal punishment for the offenses of the Belgians will be imposed as fully as allowed by law."

ENGLISH WATCHING SOBERLY.

Realize Seriousness of Crisis—Expect Much from Russians.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.—With the German occupation of Brussels and the indications that the German plan of sweeping Belgium clear for an advance on France is progressing, London and England are coming to a more adequate realization of the seriousness of the whole situation.

Up to the present England has lost few men on land or sea, although her co-operation has been invaluable. The fact that England has not yet itself heard the shriek of the angry shell or received any lists of dead and wounded, has created a sense of security which the newspapers are now endeavoring to counteract.

Ten days or even a week ago the posters and newspaper headlines proclaimed each success as a "great Belgian victory." This has proved an evil thing, causing the press and officials to inform the public that what had thus far happened were only "minor episodes" when considering the larger aspects of the situation.

This does not mean that England or her allies are dissatisfied with the progress of events. They say that they are pleased.

Although the events in Belgium are now described as a German failure, rather than a triumph by the allies, the situation is quite satisfactory. The outstanding fact is that, after nearly three weeks of German campaigning, not a single German soldier is on French soil, while the French Army is in position, and the ponderous Russian Army is well advanced. If the Germans had walked through Belgium there would have been little surprise. Their failure to do so, therefore, is regarded as a distinct advantage for the allies.

Many newspapers comment editorially on the necessity of the public preparing itself for reverses, misery, and serious consequences. The people are urged not to become too confident or too certain that England's isolation guarantees immunity from the horrors of war or averts the necessity of straining every nerve to assure the ultimate triumph.

The present week will bring developments of great magnitude.

The German concentration in Belgium, where they are apparently centring their attention, is thought by some observers to portend a stroke elsewhere. The Spectator says that no doubt the Germans are planning such a thing. It says:

"If they have, the Generals of the allies, who know that surprise is the essence of war, will, we feel sure, be able to accommodate themselves thereto."

Much faith is pinned on the Russians, whose hordes are slowly descending on the east side of Germany.

The Russians move slowly, and each day that the Germans are held in Belgium is a gain for the Russian host.

COALS GERMAN CRUISER.

Brandenburg Got Supplies at Philadelphia—Naval Battle Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Steamers arriving here today reported that the North German Lloyd steamship Brandenburg had met a German cruiser just outside the Delaware Breakwater, presumably the Bremen, and was transferring coal and general stores to the warship. The Brandenburg left here yesterday, clearing for Norway with a cargo of 8,000 tons of coal and general ship's supplies.

Other vessels brought news of seeing various ships of war off the Jersey Coast. Some of them are warships of Admiral Cradock's English North Atlantic fleet. They are looking for the Brandenburg. Other German warships are reported along the Atlantic Coast by wireless, and shipipng men are looking every minute for a naval battle outside of Cape May.

The presence of both English and German warships along the Atlantic Coast in the neighborhood of the Breakwater was verified tonight, when wireless dispatches between the English cruisers and between the Brandenburg and a German cruiser believed to have been the Bremen, which was lying off Cape Henry yesterday in need of coal, were intercepted.

PRINCE DESERTS ALBANIA.

Former Ruler Said to Be in Brindisi—Country in Anarchy.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.—The Venice correspondent of The Daily Mail sends the report that Prince William of Albania, accompanied by his family, has arrived at Brindisi, on his way to Germany, and that Albania is in a state of complete anarchy.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS WERE CUT TO PIECES

Servian Version of the Victory at Losnitza Confirmed in Rome.

GREEKS NOW BELLIGERENTS

Reported to Have Sent Troops to Aid the Servians Against the Austrians.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

MILAN, Aug. 23.—Regarding the great rout of the Austro-Hungarian Army at the battle of Losnitza, in which 300,000 combatants participated, The Rome Tribuna has received confirmation of the Servian version from private sources of trustworthy nature, together with important fresh details.

Three regiments of the Austro-Hungarian Army were, in fact, literally cut to pieces at the confluence of the Rivers Drina and Save.

The Servians lured the enemy into a glade among the mountains, and, rushing from their hiding places on the heights, surrounded the infantry and almost annihilated them.

NISH, Servia, (via London,) Aug. 23.—The following official communication was made public here today:

"After the great Servian victory the Austrians fled in complete disorder before the Servian pursuit.

"The Ninety-first, One Hundred and Second, the Eleventh and the Twenty-eighth Austrian Regiments have been completely routed. The Commander in Chief of the Twenty-first Division of Austrian Infantry was killed, as was also the Commander of the Twenty-eighth Regiment.

"Seventeen Austrian craft have been sunk by the Servian artillery.

"The details of the great battle of Aug. 20 are only now becoming known. The Austrian forces were composed of nine divisions and numbered nearly 200,000 men. The Servians were much inferior in numbers, but showed greater heroism. Their handling of their artillery, their superior marching and endurance, their discipline, and the accuracy of their fire insured them the victory.

"During their flight the enemy committed atrocities in the villages of Bobritch, Bogossavatz, and Arashatz, slaying women and children.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch received at the Servian Legation here concerning the battle between the Servian and Austrian forces says:

"The Austrian force which the Servians defeated consisted of nine divisions. They retired precipitately upon the bridges while artillery battles were in progress. In some cases the Servians reached the bridges before the enemy, cutting off their retreat.

"In addition to forty guns, the Austrians abandoned a great quantity of war material, horses, field hospitals, and field wagons."

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the Montenegrins are more than holding their own against the Austrians. Two Montenegrin divisions came in contact with the Austrians at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and in the ensuing fight the Austrians were repulsed twice. Under the cover of their mountain artillery, the Austrians advanced to within 1,000 feet of the foe; but the Montenegrins stuck to their guns, while the infantry backed them up magnificently. Both sides sustained heavy losses in the hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets. The Austrians were finally repulsed and were pursued by the Montenegrins.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Udine, Italy, says that in Vienna it is announced that the Austrian operations against Servia on the River Drina have been abandoned.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Udine, Italy, further referring to the suspension of Austrian operations against Servia, says it had already been known that the situation in Bosnia was bad because of the impossibility of removing troops from the centre with the hope of being able to recall them in case of danger. It would appear that the Austrians are uniting their effective forces with those of Germany in order to oppose Russia in the east.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The Avanti says that Greece has dispatched troops to the aid of Servia in her fight against Austria.

GIVES BELGIANS THE PRAISE.

French Army Bulletin Says Their Nation Will Not Forget.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.—In a dispatch from Paris to Reuter's Telegram Company the correspondent quotes the following from the Bulletin des Armées, the official journal which is circulated among the troops at the front:

"Sunday, Aug. 23.—The twenty-second day of mobilization. If we had been told three weeks ago on the first Sunday of the war when France was awaiting the decision of London, and we were still in doubt whether we would see at our side the fleet and army of Great Britain, that twenty-two days later we would have been able to conclude all our preparations and that on almost our whole front the national territory would be inviolate, who would have believed it?

"We know the price at which the present situation has been bought. We know who are the real authors of the present position. Our troops have done their duty, but the heroic Belguim nation has done more than her duty to defend her neutrality.

"We expected loyalty and valiance, but it exceeded all our expectations. Belgium, by her stubborn resistance, permitted our mobilization and the concentration and landing of our allies and the systematic organization of war in common.

"It was the entire Belgian nation which, by giving its blood and territory and capital, made it so that Liege and Antwerp should be synonymous in history with Thermopylae and Marathon. Brother Belgians, sixty-three years ago we brought you independence. You now pay your debt a hundredfold. Never throughout the centuries will our sons feel for you enough gratitude and love"

THE WAR SITUATION.

French, Apparently, Trying to Break Through the Centre of the German Line—Battle Can Decide Only the War's First Stage.

Written for The New York Times.

BY AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The first great battle of the war is raging from Mons in Belgium to Luxemburg, a front of 120 miles. The German columns south of Ghent are being pushed rapidly toward the west. German troops for the battle at Charleroi are being drawn in not only from the east, but also from the north. The Germans seem to be bending every effort to break down the French resistance between Mons and Charleroi. The concentration of German troops in force between Metz and the Vosges Mountains has succeeded in driving back the French invasion by this route.

The efficiency of the German strategic control of the troops in the field is clearly shown by the news from Ghent. Though a force, estimated by the correspondent as 70,000, is marching west just south of Ghent, they are not diverting detachments to occupy this town. Rapid raiding forces first established that no allies' troops were between Ghent and Ostend. Every available German soldier is now being marched to where the enemy will be found

If the Germans are successful in driving back the left wing of the allies they will first strike the French defensive line of Dunkirk-Lille-Mezieres. If the same rush carries them past this line they will, after a further advance of sixty miles, strike the French strong second line of defense running from the English Channel southeast through Amiens, Abbeville, Laon, Rheims, Chalons, and Vitry. The French field army would be sent back toward the south, from which its principal supplies and reinforcements come.

Germany has assigned a large part of her forces to the Army of the Meuse. In driving the French out of Lorraine she has sent a strong army to this field. If the French have concentrated east of Mezieres, they have a chance to break through the centre of the German line. Such an advance would so endanger the lines of communication of the German Army of the Meuse that it would have no choice but to retreat or else to turn and to attack the French lines under unfavorable conditions.

In either eventuality the battle will decide only the first stage of the war. At this stage of the operations the French would apparently gain more by the success of their plan than the Germans would by the success of theirs. Though this battle involves more fighting men than any other of history, it will be only one of the series of battles that will take place in the long campaign which will be required to establish the supremacy of one side or the other of the contending armies.

Behind her second line of defense France has the defenses of Paris, and the resources of Southern France and of her colonies. In the east the armies of Russia are daily becoming more formidable. Behind her army at the front Germany has her strongly defended line of the Rhine, and yet a second and a third defensive line in the Weser River and the Elbe River that must be passed by the armies of the Allies before they can reach Berlin. On the east Germany has her first line of fortresses—Marienburg, Graudenz, Thorn, Posen, Breslau, to hold back the Russians, and behind this the fortified line of the Oder. The results of this war promise to be so serious for the loser that it may even be expected that Germany may lose her capital to the Russians or that France may lose her capital to the Germans without a deciding influence on the outcome, provided their field armies are not completely destroyed.

Troops from East Prussia are reported in Belgium. The Russian Army advancing into East Prussia has reached Insterburg, thirty-five miles west of the border and forty-five miles east of Königsberg. This advance is too strongly pushed to be only a raiding party. It seems to be the advance of the Northern Russian Army based on Kovno and Vilna. The successful advance of this force can have little military influence on the outcome unless it can cross the Vistula River. It may, however, have important political influence in securing the Russian occupation of East Prussia and in strengthening the Russian claim for the cession of this German province when peace is made.

The Servian Situation.

The later news from Servia, when stripped of its official exaggeration, shows that the Austrian invading force on the Drina River had been able to maintain itself in Servian territory until the end of last week, in spite of the diversion of the Austrian active army to the Russian and French borders. Servia cannot give Austria a vital blow, while Russia can. In order to use her forces to their greatest military value, Austria has sent them to stay the Russian invasion and to assist in the German advance into France. Unless Austria can stop the Russian invasion, a success against Servia can do her no good. If she and Germany together can stand off the Allies on the west and east, and come to terms with them, Austria will have no trouble in settling her score with Servia. Austria, then, must leave the Servian operations in the hands of her reserve forces, even at the risk of a Servian invasion and an insurrection among the Austrian Serbs.

The main danger in Austria from the Servian victory at Losnitza lies in the encouragement that it will give to other Balkan States to join the cause of the Allies. Greece charges to Austria her loss of the southern half of Albania. Rumania remembers that 3,000,000 Rumanians in Bukowina and Transylvania are held subject to Austria-Hungary.

STRATEGY OF BATTLE RAGING IN BELGIUM

London Observer Thinks Germans' Flank in a Risky Position.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.—The Standard's military correspondent writes this morning:

"It is true that in the course of a few days Northern Belgium will become a German Province, and if that change had occurred as the result of a pitched battle between the invaders and the allies there would be need for much concern.

"But there has been no battle with the exception of the combat at Dinant, in which the Germans were worsted.

"The French and Germans have not been in close contact. On the contrary, in Belgium all the fighting has been between the Belgians and the Germans, and though the latter have gained ground, they have lost heavily in men and material and, what is still more important at this juncture, prestige.

"The Germans have not been able even to dispose of the Belgian field army. That force has retired into the intrenched camp at Antwerp, practically uninjured and in condition to constitute a serious menace to the German flank.

"The Germans have taken Liege and have been able to push an army that may number anything between 200,000 and 400,000 over the Meuse and thrust it forward west of Brussels. Liege silenced, the passage of the Meuse was undisputed.

"Apparently it suits the plans of the allies that the German right flank shall commit itself to action on the left bank of the Meuse. A glance at the map will enable the merest layman to perceive the risks of such a movement.

"The German Army is streaming out all across Northern Belgium and the lines of communication traverse the Meuse—a difficult river—by a limited number of bridges.

"On the centre of the northern flank of this army lies Antwerp, to all intents and purposes an impregnable stronghold, sheltering a powerful mobile force, waiting for an opportunity to strike.

"On the southern flank, thrusting into it like the point of a sword, is the fortress of Namur, behind which, in all probability, is concentrated the strong allied forces. The allied line possibly extends to the westward from Namur along the Sambre through Mauberge and Valenciennes to Lille, an intrenched camp, covering its flank.

"The allies are no doubt awaiting attack along this line in strongly entrenched positions of their own choosing, and when the Germans swing round to attack their flank they will invite a counter stroke from the neighborhood of Namur and from Antwerp too, unless an army has been detailed to keep the Belgian force in check.

"But it is madness for the Germans to attack on this line unless they are prepared simultaneously to force the whole line of the Meuse from Namur to Givet and beyond.

"If that coup could be effected, then a successful envelopment of the allies' left would give the Germans a decisive victory, throw the allied armies back on Paris and cut off the British from their present sea base.

"On the other hand, failure will almost certainly involve the German right in utter disaster, for the allies will be quick to take the counter offensive, and if the Germans, after being checked, are hurled back, they can never effect the recrossing of the Meuse.

Tonight's news indicates that the Germans have begun their attacks. Guns are hammering Namur and columns are reported on the road to Mons, Valenciennes, and Lille. A telegram from France records fighting in the neighborhood of Charleroi.

A front of between sixty and seventy miles is covered by these reports, and the presence of German columns on the roads leading to Valenciennes indicates that the enemy swung around to the left in the manner spoken of above.

We will probably hear tomorrow that the first big battle of the war has been engaged and that it extends all along the front mentioned and a long way south of Namur, possibly as far as Longwy.

"The fight is likely to last several days, and we will get but scanty news of its progress.

"The Germans are in desperate straits with the Russians thundering against their rear. They will make a supreme effort to snatch a decisive victory, and it will need all the stanchest courage and skill of the allies to stem the headlong rush of their big battalions. The moment, therefore, is critical.

"The news from the Eastern theatre of war is excellent. The Servians are not only occupying the attention of a large number of Austrians, but are also inflicting very severe punishment on them. It seems as if the Dual Monarchy was destined to play but a small part in the principal theatre of the war.

"The Russian advance into Prussia goes on steadily and even rapidly. There has been heavy fighting in which the Germans have invariably been worsted.

"Tonight's telegrams speak of a severe defeat of three German Army Corps, that is 150,000 men. Such progress will soon have its effect on the western operations, but not before the Germans have played for all they are worth the tremendous coup described above. For that reason it is difficult just now to take the proper amount of interest in the doings of the Russian Army"

The military correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The long-expected battle in Belgium, for which the allies have been preparing with better appreciation of the strategical situation than that shown by the German General Staff, is now in progress.

"After waiting a time in going out of their way to Brussels, in overrunning northern Belgium, in menacing Ghent, and thinking whether they should or should not invest Antwerp, the Germans suddenly pulled themselves together on Saturday morning and began to see that the time for bluff had passed away and the time to fight had arrived.

"Having watched from his headquarters at Charleroi the eccentric course of the German march around his left flank without showing his hand till now, Gen. Joffre appears to have decided that the time was ripe to strike, and, according to reports now coming along, he has struck with an energy which is all the more marked because it has been so long pent up in the bosom of the French soldiers massed behind the Sambre.

"The position of the German Army is not enviable. It is caught flagrante delicto, owing to its leaders having disregarded all the elementary rules of strategy, which every German cadet has been taught to believe to be as strongly inspired as the Holy Bible itself.

All War Maps and Books

Maps: 10c, 25c, 50c, up to $6.00
Atlases: 25c 50c, up to $12.50

BRENTANO'S, 5th Ave. and 27th St. New York.

CRUISER ZENTA SHOT TO PIECES

Anglo-French Fleet in Adriatic Surprised Austrian Blockading Ships at Cattaro.

TORPEDO BOATS RACE AWAY

Commander of the Zenta a Suicide—British Rescue 200 Men as Ship Goes Down.

By AUSTIN WEST.

New York Times-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

MILAN, Aug. 23.—The first consecutive account of the recent naval engagement at Ostro Point in the Adriatic has reached the Corriere Della Tera from Valona, via Piria.

A flotilla of Anglo-French torpedo boats was steaming out to sea after recoaling and revictualing on the Piraean coast when it met other warships of the Allies with their decks already cleared for action coming from Malta. The combined fleet proceeded toward the entrance to Cattaro Harbor.

When they were approaching it the British torpedo destroyers, which headed the flotilla, sighted the Austrian protected cruiser Zenta and three smaller war vessels doing blockade duty. Before they were discovered the allied flotilla opened fire upon the enemy's cruiser, which, being taken wholly by surprise, was slow in replying. When at last the Zenta began to return the fire it did so at long intervals, with its shots very wide of the mark.

In the meantime the gunners of the Anglo-French fleet were tearing ugly rents in the Zenta's flank, and within four minutes had flooded her engine rooms. The other three Austro-Hungarian vessels—torpedo boats—then began racing away, with many bodies of dead aboard.

Seeing that the Zenta was foundering rapidly, while its crew was intent on seeking a way of escape, the largest of the English torpedo boats went alongside and rescued 200 marines who were on the point of drowning.

Fifty of these men subsequently succumbed to injuries received in the battle.

Besides these 200 were wounded by a lively rifle fire that was kept up for half an hour between the marines on the ships and Montenegrin sharpshooters on the shore. The British Commander of the flotilla handed over the prisoners to the local authorities, who sent them to Cettinje.

Then the Commander of the Zenta blew out his brains just before the cruiser went down.

HAVE BOMBARDED CATTARO.

Two Forts Damaged by Allied Fleets—Montenegrins Continue Attack.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

ROME, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Amid the continual rush of wild Adriatic rumors it seems clear that the bombardment of Cattaro by an Anglo-French fleet has taken place and that the forts of Castelnuovo and Budua have been damaged.

The Montenegrins are still bombarding Cattaro from Mount Lovetch. We expect news hourly of a decisive encounter.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The Avanti says there has been another naval engagement in the Adriatic, in which some Austrian ships were sunk.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Official Information Bureau said today that the report alleged to have been given out officially in Paris that the Austrian battleship Zrinya had been sunk recently in the Adriatic by a French fleet should be received with caution. This report has not been confirmed.

RUSS SEIZED NEUTRAL SHIP.

Dutch Steamer Alcor Blown Up to Block Hango Harbor.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says that the Captain and crew of the Dutch steamer Alcor, which was sunk recently in the harbor of Hango, Finland, by the Russians, have returned to Rotterdam. The Captain, in an interview, said:

"We were sailing for Kronstadt, when we were stopped by two Russian torpedo boats on the night of July 31, a shot being fired across our bows. We were told we could not go to Kronstadt, but must go to Hango. I protested, but was forced to comply.

"When we arrived at Hango a Russian officer came aboard and told me I must take the ship into the middle of the harbor and anchor. I protested, because the Alcor was a neutral ship, but, despite by protests, the ship was taken out and blown up, to block the channel. I was told that the value of the ship would be paid to me when the war was over.

"We were given only half an hour to leave the ship before she was dynamited. The Russians placed a large charge of dynamite in the hold, and this was set off by means of an electric battery."

SEEKING ENGLISH SHIPS.

Liverpool Learns That This Government Is Making Inquiries.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Liverpool Journal of Commerce says the American Government is making inquiries on the Tyne and Clyde for a considerable number of ships which can be used for the conveyance of foodstuffs and passengers during the war or converted into troop ships.

White Rock
THE MINERAL WATER DE LUXE
Will help you get rid of Summer fatigue.
WHITE ROCK MINERAL SPRINGS CO.
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HOPE OF OUR NEUTRALITY.

London Daily Mail Expresses Deep Faith in the President.

LONDON, (Monday) Aug. 24—The Daily Mail, in an editorial today on the subject of American neutrality, says it hopes and believes no development will take place which will tempt, much less compel the United States to depart from neutrality.

The American people, it says, cannot help being affected by the war politically and strategically and in their commercial and financial interests. Incidents, it declares, are bound to occur, and already have occurred, which touch, not America's general policy of neutrality, but her method of applying it. In giving instances of this the editorial points to loans by American bankers.

The Daily Mail does not suppose this will prevent the establishment of credits in New York on which the belligerents may draw for the payment of foodstuffs. The editorial then refers to the contemplated purchase of Hamburg-American Line steamers, saying:

"It would seem as though the project were exciting more interest and more apprehension in the United States than in England. President Wilson's whole record and character are guarantees enough to England that no decision will be hastily taken or without due regard being given for all the equities and proprieties of the case."

SAYS GERMAN ROBBED HIM.

Lieutenant Accuses an Officer of Shooting Him When Wounded.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—A wounded Lieutenant of French dragoons now in a Paris hospital tells in last night's edition of the Matin a story which accuses the Germans of barbarities. He was wounded in the shoulder when charging a German patrol with five of his men. His horse was shot under him and he lay semi-conscious beside his fallen orderly. He saw Germans approach and cried for help. For answer, he says, a German officer leaned over, took a revolver from his belt, shot point blank into his abdomen, picked his pockets, and left him for dead.

Later he was carried away by his orderly, who had simulated death, having been told that it was the best plan to adopt if he got into a tight corner.

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce, Beginning To-day, the

Final Clean-up Sale

of Their Entire Stock of

Spring and Summer Suits

(With the Exception of Dress Clothes)

$30, $25 and $20 Suits Reduced to $14.50
$35, $30 and $25 Suits Reduced to $17.50
$45, $40, $35 and $30 Suits Reduced to $22.50

Also a Quantity of Weber and Heilbroner Flannel Outing Trousers, white with neat stripe and plain gray, formerly $6.50, $6 and $5.50, reduced to $3.95.

Those familiar with the Weber and Heilbroner methods will understand the character of this sale.

It is a genuine "clean-up" of our fashionable Spring and Summer stock—embracing eveything except dress clothes, and with nothing added for the purpose of a sale.

In many cases these *final reductions* are to prices considerably below the cost of the suits. It should be remembered that they represent the style and workmanship of the better class of custom-made goods—as nearly as it can be presented in ready-to-wear clothes.

There is a large assortment of staple colors, as well as fancy weaves—and many of that useful medium weight for year-round wear which makes them as serviceable for Autumn as for Spring.

Owing to the extreme low prices at which these clothes are sold a small charge will be made where alterations are necessary.

Five Clothing Stores

241 Broadway, at City Hall
28th and Broadway
44th and Broadway
42nd and Fifth Avenue
27 New Street

MORE REFUGEES IN LONDON—TANGLE OVER GOLD FOR TOURISTS

NEW REFUGEE TIDE REACHING LONDON

Americans from Switzerland and Italy Pouring In After Long Railway Trips.

A CROWD FROM CARLSBAD

Tell of Many Attentions from the Austrians—F. A. Munsey and A. M. Huntington Among Arrivals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Fully 1,000 Americans arrived tonight from the Continent, including many tourist parties. The majority came from Switzerland and some from Italy. It is fully believed by Americans from Italy that the latter country will soon be at war with Austria. These tourists chose the long, tiresome trip from Italy by rail because they were unable to pay the extortionate sums demanded for passage direct to America by steamer.

Charing Cross Station is again piled high with baggage, for most of those arriving were able to bring their belongings with them. American flags are everywhere, and women are wearing them on their hats and pinned to their clothes. Men are plastered with them, and some trunks have flags glued on their surfaces.

Among those arriving from Lucerne was a party of fifteen from Chicago, including L. C. Sulzberger and family and Edwin Forman and wife. They were in Germany when the war broke out, but got into Switzerland as soon as possible, and have been there ever since.

It had been believed by members of the American committee that many Americans on the Continent would sail on French and Dutch boats, but in the last two days the tide toward London has indicated that thousands will come here.

London promises to become the general clearing house for Americans, who are now filtering through from the Continent as fast as they can get away from Paris, which point is now the assembling place of all tourists from Switzerland and Italy. In Paris the crowds fight to get aboard the trains, which run infrequently.

Many well-known Americans arrived from Flushing late tonight, a large contingent coming from Carlsbad—the first to get out since war started. The party included Frank A. Munsey, too tired to talk after his long and arduous trip; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Disston, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman Hyams, Mrs. Barclay Warburton and party, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. McIlwain, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Barklee, Felix Kahn, S. R. Ashby, Mrs. Warren Martin of Philadelphia, Mrs. E. K. Holmes, Miss A. C. Wingate, Mrs. T. E. Wells, Mr. and Mrs Neil Satterlee, Philip M. Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Myer Dana of Boston, and I. Nesson and family of Boston.

Archer M. Huntington, with his wife arrived from Nuremburg, but declined to discuss his experiences or arrest as a spy.

Mrs. J. R. Coffin said they left many well-known English behind in a sorry plight. They were anxious to leave, but the authorities refuse to let them go. These can't get out without a military permit, and their funds are getting low. The English held include Lord Westbury, Sir Robert and Lady Fulton, and Sir William McCormack.

Mr. Dana of Boston said:

"We left Carlsbad with 450 Americans marooned there more than three weeks in a special train of twenty cars and two engines obtained through the efforts of Ambassador Gerard. He did splendid work, and kept in telegraphic communication with us every day since war began until he got a train for us. Only a handful of Americans are left behind.

"The town of Carlsbad sent flowers to every American man and woman at the station, and at every station along the route the people came to greet us and brought flowers. At Taplitz 10,000 came to meet us, including the officials of the city. They waved American flags and gave us flowers, fruit, and candy. Many cried when we went. Every farmhouse en route seemed to have been tipped off that we were coming.

"At the German border we found two special trains waiting for us."

I. Nesson of Boston said:

"We had no news, no mail, and no cables for three weeks. It was a funny sight to see so many millionaires penniless. Consul Hoover gave passage money to those without funds and accepted personal checks and even I O U's for tickets to Holland."

"At several stations Austrians and Germans distributed circulars printed in English to passengers asking them particularly to take them to the United States to make facts known, saying the English had cut the cables, preventing the truth becoming known. The circular given us at Hildesheim read:

"'The Germans have won a far greater victory in Belgium than in 1870. They have taken 75,000 French prisoners.' At the next station we got another circular saying 3,000 Russians had been taken prisoners.

"Ambassador Gerard kept us fully informed and said there was no occasion for worry, and promised he would see that all get out.

"Many American women went to the railroad station whenever Austrian soldiers passed through to the front and gave them flowers, money, tobacco, and other supplies. They also opened a fund at the Consulate for soldiers' families. One American woman gave $10,000 to the Red Cross.

"If we had been Kings and Queens the Austrians couldn't have treated us better."

LONDON, Aug. 23.—S. W. Strauss of Chicago, who went to Munnish to resuce his family, has reached London in safety. He says the Americans are leaving Munich at the rate of 200 a day: Many of those who have arrived here are without funds, but excellent relief work has been done by the American Consul General at Munich and others, with the result that the wealthier Americans have supplied their poorer compatriots with funds.

Frank Scott Gerlish and wife were at Strassburg when the war broke out. Their automobile was taken from them and they traveled down the Rhine on a freight boat to Rotterdam, and thence to London.

Michael F. Dwyer, an attorney of Boston, reached London today from Tours, France, whither he went to get his daughter, who had been marooned in the French city.

Sheldon A. Clark and Dr. Stuart White of Chicago, Miss Marion Van Liew of Seattle, and Miss Elizabeth Colburn of Saratoga, N. Y., also arrived in London today. They left Rome last Monday.

W. A. Coulson of Marion, Ohio, was another American to reach London today. He came in company with Mr. Clark. He left Venice last Monday and reached Geneva on Wednesday.

The Central News says Drs. Lord and Laidlaw, two American clergymen who were delegates to the peace conference at Constance, have arrived in London after trying experiences, including four days spent in a German jail.

A dispatch received here from Christiania says that all Americans in Norway are being well cared for. Alfred G. Schmedermann, the American Minister, and Bertil M. Rasmussen, the Consul in Christiania, say that none of the money on board the United States cruiser Tennessee is needed by Americans in Norway. Those who desire to do so can take steamers to England. Some Americans who were unable to continue their tour in Europe have decided to lengthen their stay in Norway, among them Justice Francis M. Scott of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, New York; Joseph Bird of Philadelphia, and Capt. Littlefield of Kansas City.

TENNESSEE'S GOLD IN OFFICIAL TANGLE

Washington Now Aware That Some Plans to Relieve Americans Have Miscarried.

SHARP COMMENT BY CABLE

Cruiser Believed to Have Gone On with Bulk of Treasure While Deposits Made Here Are Unpaid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In spite of the explanations offered by Government officials that the complaints of Americans in Europe over the alleged imperfections in the Government arrangements for their relief, there appears to be substantial foundation for some of the criticism. Officers of the Administration are aware that their plans have gone awry in some respects, to the discomfort of American citizens abroad, and it is understood that correspondence by the cable on the subject contains sharp comment that makes interesting reading.

Americans in London and Paris have complained that they were unable to obtain the equivalent of money deposited for them in this country and supposed to have been sent to Europe on the United States armored cruiser Tennessee. In many cases, where Americans for whom money was deposited at the State Department, the Treasury Department, or a Sub-Treasury of the United States have received only part of the amounts deposited, the complaints have not been justified.

In other cases money was sent directly to the Tennessee before she sailed from New York, and in these instances the complaints of those who did not get cash so deposited when the Tennessee arrived in Europe are likewise without substantial merit, as the Government made it plain that the Tennessee would carry only money deposited with a Government agency. But it is gathered that the wants of many Americans for whom money was deposited in the United States have not been attended to, and the evidence indicates that there was a mix-up in the arrangements that the Washington authorities are now trying to straighten out.

The explanations made by Washington officials in regard to the reports from London and Paris that Americans were not being provided with the funds to which they were entitled were based on the understanding that the plans made here were being carried out on the other side of the Atlantic. The Government now knows that the plans miscarried in certain particulars.

Although officials are very reticent on the subject, it is understood that not enough of the Tennessee's gold was left in England to meet the immediate wants of stranded Americans there, and that something of the same sort happened in France. The Tennessee carried $1,500,000 of the $2,500,000 appropriated by Congress for the relief of marooned Americans in England and the war area. It was believed that this amount, which was separate from between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 in gold furnished by bankers and express companies to cash letters of credit and travelers' checks and sent on the Tennessee and her sister ship, the armored cruiser North Carolina, would be more than sufficient to meet the immediate needs of Americans. The plan arranged by the Government Relief Committee was that each American for whom a deposit was made with the Government in this country should receive from the Tennessee's store of gold only enough for his immediate needs and for expenses necessary to return to the United States, without respect to the amount deposited to his credit in this country.

After leaving in England what now appears to have been an insufficient amount of gold, the Tennessee sailed for Rotterdam, and it is suspected that she carried with her not only the bulk of the Government fund of $1,500,000 sent by the United States Treasury, but a considerable portion of the gold furnished by American bankers and express companies to cash letters of credit and travelers' checks. The complaints from Paris indicate that either not enough money was sent there or that a long list of Americans in the French capital for whom money was deposited in this country has not reached the American Embassy, to which it was to have been forwarded.

Measures have been taken to remedy the embarrassing situation in which Americans in England and France have been placed. Through the arrangement made with the Bank of England, by which deposits of gold in its branch bank in Ottawa will be honored in London, Americans in England for whom these deposits have been made will receive the full amount of the deposits.

The State Department had a cable message today from Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador in London, saying that the situation with respect to American refugees had improved. All Americans who had arrived in England from the Continent a week ago and who desired to return to America had sailed for the United States, the Ambassador said. Many others were arriving constantly, however, but they will be provided for as rapidly as possible.

READY TO PAY TRANSFERS.

London Commission Will Get Money from Bank of England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Arrangements have been completed with the Bank of England for advances of all funds necessary to pay Americans who have deposits in the State Department, and accordingly tomorrow morning the relief commission is prepared to start full blast. It has already made a number of payments on money advanced in other quarters.

The embassy transmits to Rome, The Hague, Paris, Berlin, and elsewhere the names telegraphed by the State Department of persons for whom money has been deposited. The lists are tremendous, involving not only names of persons, but in many cases personal descriptions. It is probable that many are already home.

Counting the original sending from Washington and the forwarding from here, telegraph tolls will probably be more than $50,000.

ESCAPE ON RHINE BOAT.

180 Americans Reach Rotterdam—English and Japanese Detained.

ROTTERDAM, (via London,) Aug. 23.—A party of 180 Americans, 57 of them from Austria, arrived here tonight on a Rhine steamer from Mainz. Some of the passengers were from Bavaria and Württemberg. Their treatment they describe as uniformly good, although several complained of annoying formalities on the Holland border, where their passports were examined three times.

A young Englishman and a Japanese, the servant of an American, but traveling alone, were taken off the steamer at Coblenz. An English woman, the wife of a French officer serving in Algiers, was also detained.

The hotels in Rotterdam are all overcrowded, and many of those arriving find quarters with private families. Two trains from Switzerland also arrived today, carrying home stranded Hollanders, who say the treatment by the Germans was excellent.

That the mobilization of the Netherlands army is being pushed forward is shown by the large number of transport trains going through here. In Rotterdam the unemployed are said to number 50,000. Returning Hollanders were so pleased with the conduct of the Germans that they raised on the train a large sum for the German Red Cross.

Coming from Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 23, (via London.)—Among the passengers who sailed for New York yesterday on board the steamer Ryndam are Dorothy Canfield, Grace H. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Crommelin and son, R. H. Crommelin; Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Cunningham, Miss Jessie Davison and Miss Marion Davison, Miss Edith Dorland, Miss Katherine Vandyke, Mrs. Hansling and Miss Edith Hansling, Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Kellogg and their son and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Lovett, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Palisser and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Vail, and Allen E Webb.

SCHOOLGIRL'S DIARY WRITTEN NEAR VISE

Kept Awake by Roar of the Guns, with Aeroplanes Dodging Overhead.

CONVENT USED AS HOSPITAL

Villages on Fire All Around—Events Followed from the Last of July to Aug. 11.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.—The Standard publishes today a vivid narrative of the opening scenes in the great European war from the diary of an English schoolgirl, Miss Muriel Furness of Blackpool, written in the convent at Eysden, a village near Vise, just inside Holland.

The diary is the unaided work of Miss Furness, who arrived yesterday in London after being rescued by her father. It has been somewhat shortened, but the words of the original are adhered to.

July 30.—This morning the Mother Superior received a letter from Bonn saying that all German girls from Bonn must return immediately, owing to the fear of war. Of course, we scorned the idea and laughed at their parents. At dinner time a French girl had a telegram saying that she must return at once. The nuns soothed our fears, but at tea so many telegrams were arriving that the Reverend Mother decided that the school holidays should commence on Saturday instead of Monday, as arranged. At supper we were told that we must go home tomorrow.

July 31.—We went to the station to see two Belgian girls off, still thinking that there was no war.

Aug. 1.—It was impossible for the Dutch girls to return, as the trains were full of soldiers going to the frontier. In the afternoon we packed up everything and prepared to leave.

Aug. 2.—We rejoiced that we should go home tomorrow, but at tea time la Mère came in crying like a child and telling us that war had been actually declared. The sunset tonight was most beautiful. It kept changing its color—that, we are told, is a sign of war.

Aug. 3.—In the morning we cleared the drawing room, so that the soldiers might come to camp there if they wanted.

Aug. 4.—At 4 o'clock this morning every one was startled by a terrific explosion which shook the convent. We learned that the bridge at Vise had been blown up, as Belgium must defend her neutrality. We were told that cannon were being brought up. People began to come in from Vise, sped on by a hail of bullets. A German officer came to Vise. He commenced to read a proclamation, but before he had finished doing so he was shot dead. This the nuns told us. This afternoon la Mère told us to put up beds in the drawing room for the wounded. We also hoisted a big white flag with a red cross. Doctors and nurses came from far and near. All the while we could hear the crackle of rifle fire and the roar of cannon. From above came the noise of aeroplanes. We went into the chapel and prayed for an hour.

Aug. 5.—We could not sleep at all during the night, so heavy was the artillery firing. During one half hour, while we were at mass, we counted no fewer than twelve aeroplanes which flew over the house. We were told that the Germans were trying to build a bridge over the Meuse. They pulled down houses by the side of the river and used the débris to stem the current. As soon as they had the bridge half finished the Belgian fire would destroy it. It took thirty-six hours of hard work before the Germans had spanned the river.

Aug. 6—Many fugitives arrived from Belgium. At tea time a German officer was brought in who had fainted from fatigue on the battlefield. After tea we heard the sound of aeroplanes. One came along flying very high, but as soon as it arrived in Holland out of range it dipped down. One of the nuns saw an aeroplane under fire. It kept dodging up and down with shrapnel bursting below it. It escaped, however. Tonight we are to sleep in the cloak room in the basement.

Aug. 7.—We went to bed at 9:30 last night, but could not sleep as the floor was hard and cold and the noise around was awful. At 3:30 A. M. we went to mass and then back to bed again. La Mère told us to pray a great deal, as we might die at any moment. We must be prepared to die. Many wounded were brought in. I was so sorry for a young officer who was shot through both legs. I shook hands with the Prince Consort, who came to see the wounded. We could see the smoke curling up toward the sky.

Aug. 8.—We are told that Liege has been taken, but lies are so frequent that we don't know what to believe. Aubel has been completely burned. A German and Belgium aeroplane are said to have met in mid-air.

Aug. 9.—Some of the soldiers came in to mass. It was so sad to see all the young fellows look so pale. Each had a prayer Book in his pocket, and their one desire seemed to be to get back to the front again. I took fruit to the wounded soldiers, and I spoke to a Belgian who had a bullet right through his cheek. He opened his mouth and showed me the hole. The only thing he wanted was to see his loved ones and go to the war again. Poor things! There was a deep red sky tonight, changing its color all the time. This is the sign of war.

Aug. 10.—Last night the cannon fired in earnest and continued all through the night. From the roof I could see three villages on fire. The wounded get on very well together. There is a Belgian soldier here who is slowly recovering. A German, badly injured, was brought in, and the Belgian at once ran forward and unlaced his boots for him.

Aug. 11.—Heard no guns through the night. Many nuns from the Fleron Convent who have arrived say that the Germans gave them three hours in which to leave. Thirteen nuns who came from Antwerp say that there has been a battle at Tongres, which the Germans won.

Here the story from the convent ends. Charles Furniss arrived and escorted his daughter and six other English girls back to London, which they reached on Thursday night. Now they all look forward to a very long holiday.

GEN. PAU THRILLS FRANCE.

Success of Maimed Veteran of 1870 Takes Popular Heart.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.) — Every Frenchman has felt a thrill of patriotic satisfaction at the fact that Gen. Pau is the first French General to be mentioned in official reports since the beginning of the war. It is felt to be true poetic justice that the brilliant action in Upper Alsace, which not only drove the Germans back to the Rhine, but also converted a check into a victory, should have been directed by the veteran of 1870 who lost his right hand at Froeschwiller.

Gen. Pau is the most popular soldier in France, and commands the confidence of the nation in a way that is all the more striking because he has never stooped to self-advertisement of any kind. To every Parisian he is a familiar figure, and each morning in fair weather or foul he was to be seen riding across the Esplanade des Invalides.

His sixty-six years sit very lightly upon him, and with his heavy white mustache and small imperial he is the perfect type of dashing French soldier.

If today in her hour of need France has three years' military service, it in no small degree is due to the untiring energy of Gen. Pau.

ENGLISH OUT OF GERMANY.

Reach London and Seek to Arrange Exchange of Civilian Prisoners.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A number of Englishmen who were in Germany when the war broke out and later received their liberty have arrived here.

They are endeavoring to arrange an exchange of civilian prisoners between Great Britain and Germany.

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BRITISH FORCE SENT WITH DEEP SECRECY

Movement of Expeditionary Army Is Made a Great Mystery in England.

SOLDIERS GO IN AUTOS

Found as Fast as Troop Trains and More Convenient—No Hitch in Mobilization.

LONDON, Aug. 14, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The great mystery of the war to English minds is the British expeditionary army. That a large force of British troops is now on the Continent the public has every reason to believe. But the numbers of the field army, its present position, what regiments compose it, and from what ports they sailed are points known only to the Government. Several days ago the French Government gave the papers a statement that 20,000 British troops had landed at Dunkirk and Calais, and that the landing was managed by English-speaking French officers.

No English newspaper has printed a word about the movements of the troops. The newspapers are not submitted to any censorship before their publication, but the War Office issues an occasional suggestion regarding the class of news that should not be published and the press has followed these instructions faithfully. Tonight the watchful censorship over incoming telegrams cut from a Brussels message passages which, judging from the context, probably referred to the British forces. One significant sentence apparently escaped the censor's eye, a reference to "the three allied armies" in Belgium. The news agency which received the message, having Lord Kitchener's veto before it, did not send the sentence to the newspapers.

More than 20,000 men of the regular army stationed in Ireland embarked on transports at the port of Dublin last week. Steamships coming into Liverpool and other ports in the last few days have encountered other ships going out with soldiers in khaki.

It is the belief of experts that the majority of the British expeditionary force already has gone abroad and that it is in Belgium ready for coöperation with the French and Belgians in the first great battle. For foreign service the army has something like 150,000 or 160,000 men. Their place in the home line of defense is taken by the territorials, who under the terms of their enlistment cannot be sent out of the country. The territorials correspond to the militia in the American military system.

The secrecy with which the army has been sent abroad has led to a cloud of rumors. Circumstantial reports were current in London this week that many wounded British soldiers were being brought across the Channel. One of the most circumstantial, in circulation yesterday, was that wounded of the "Black Watch" had arrived in Southampton. The War Office put a quietus on reports of that character tonight by issuing a statement that they were wholly without foundation and that the Government would give to the public promptly the news of any successes or reverses of the British arms.

The war has brought no greater surprise to the British public than the efficiency with which the army has been mobilized. Political critics of the Government have harped so strongly on the alleged shortcomings of the War Office, and the mistake of having had a philosopher of German leanings in the person of Lord Haldane at the head of the department for a long time, that the public was prepared to see demoralization. But the public has not seen demoralization.

Most of the mobilization has been effected by motor buses and has been done at night. The dislocation of the train service has been far less than any one anticipated. Wayfarers on the London streets in the early hours of the morning have seen long processions of motors packed with soldiers. The motors have the advantage of being able to discharge their passengers at any spot desired, and are as fast as troop trains.

TOURISTS' NERVES UNSTRUNG.

Many Witnessed Scenes of Mob Violence in Germany.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 23, (via London.)—A train from Lucerne, Switzerland, arrived here this afternoon with 300 American refugees. They bring a number of interesting stories regarding their experiences on the Continent. At one large town a crowd assembled and waved American flags as the travelers passed through. The refugees report that nobody is in actual distress in Switzerland. A considerable fund has been collected to aid distressed Americans in Switzerland, among whom are a great number of school teachers.

Among the Americans now in Holland are President Harry Garfield, of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and his family; Prof. Schneider, of the University of Pennsylvania; Judge Spiegelburg, of New York; Judge Irving Lehman of New York; Irving L. Clarke, of Lynn, Mass.; Stanley Silver, of Cleveland; Clement Petit, of Milwaukee; Capt. Max Mannheim, of Kansas City; Thomas A. Knight, of Dallas, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Austin, of Bryan, Texas, Mrs. Josephine Thomas and her daughter, of Topeka, Kansas; Mrs. Lucinda Johnson and Miss Mary Warren, of St. Louis, and Simon Spinggarn, of New York.

Many of the American refugees arrived in Holland in a highly nervous state due to their experiences in Germany. Neil Satterlee and his wife of Chicago were looking out of their hotel window in Munich, when two men, presumably Russians, threw a bomb under an army wagon. A mob gathered and quickly battered the offenders out of all semblance to human beings.

Clement Petit went to a garage in Berlin to get his automobile. He found that a Russian, pursued by a mob from the street, had just been kicked to death there. Mr. Petit's mother was present in the Adlon Hotel in Berlin, when the police rushed in and arrested two American journalists who were suspected of being English spies. She fainted at the sight and is still suffering from shock.

Simon Spinggarn witnessed the shooting of a suspected spy in front of the Anhalt railroad station in Berlin.

The Americans here without exception say that their treatment in Germany was courteous, except on the evening and the day following Great Britain's declaration of war. On these days hundreds of Americans, because they spoke English, were arrested or molested by crowds, whom anger and disappointment had for the moment transformed into raging and unreasoning mobs.

Not the least of the hardships suffered by Americans have been the exhausting railroad journeys. It takes more than thirty hours to go from Berlin to Rotterdam, and the trains are without sleeping cars.

CZAR'S TROOPS TAKE STRATEGIC RAILWAY

Continued from Page 1.

on this side of the Vistula River."

The correspondent, in addition, sends the following official statement, issued Saturday:

"Nine Russian squadrons attacked near the station of Pluhov, between Zlotcheff and Sboroff, a force double their strength. The Austrians accepted battle, but were rolled over. We captured two mounted batteries and 160 prisoners.

"The Austrian forces which attacked the town of Vladimir Volhyskiy, near the Galicia frontier, now is in headlong retreat toward Sokal, Austria, forty-five miles northeast of Lemburg. We are occupying some of the fords across the River Seret. Our offensive movement in Eastern Galicia is being carried on successfully.

"The Russian Government denies the report circulated in Germany that a revolution has broken out in the Caucasus and that the frontier population has asked Turkey to intervene and restore order. Perfect order prevails in the Caucasus, where volunteers for the war were so numerous that many of them had to be refused. Several entire tribes have requested permission to fight with the regular army."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from St. Petersburg, sent under today's date, says that the first great battle in the East Prussia theatre of operations has been fought and won by the Russians, who gained a complete victory after six days of desperate fighting.

The correspondent continues:

"The battle front extended nearly thirty miles on both sides of the main railway line running from Eydtkuhnen, a town on the Russian border westward. The fighting began Thursday, when the Russians attacked the German first division, which had delivered several unsuccessful assaults on Eydtkuhnen. The forces on both sides were gradually increased, the Germans finally having three army corps engaged. One army corps had been hurriedly called from Lyck.

"Fierce fighting took place at Gumbinnen on Thursday, when the Germans attempted to turn the Russian right flank. Though the attack here was conducted with the utmost vigor, the attempt was frustrated by the bravery and stubbornness of the Russian troops on this wing.

"The Russians took the opportunity offered by the concentration of the Germans to the northward to direct a vigorous assault on their centre, whereby they captured many guns.

"On Friday the Russian left wing pressed onward, and toward evening drove the enemy out of their positions. The Germans then asked for an armistice that they might carry away their dead and wounded. This was refused.

"Yesterday the battle was decided. The Germans hastily retreated pursued by the Russians. The enemy's losses were very heavy. The Russians captured Airas and Goldapp. Reports that the Russians have occupied Insterburg seems to be official. This means that Tilsit, a town on the left bank of the Nieman, sixty miles north of Koenigsberg, has been cut off from communication with other parts of Prussia.

"In the fighting from Monday to Friday eight German regiments of the field army and six Landwehr regiments, totaling about 70,000 men with 200 guns took part. Later the number was reinforced to more than 100,000 men. The German forces available in East Prussia besides the independent cavalry division are five army corps of the field army, totaling 210,000 men with 540 field guns and 180 howitzers, besides a considerable number of siege guns.

"The army corps are the First, at Konigsberg; the Fifth, at Posen; the Sixth, at Breslau; the Seventeenth, at anDzig, and the Twentieth, at Allenstein. Besides these there are ten Landwehr divisions and twenty Landwehr brigades, totaling 320,000 men, with 360 guns. The total German force in the East, not counting the Landsturm, are about half a million men, with 1,100 field guns and howitzers and a large number of siege guns.

"The country where the Russians will advance is full of large and small lakes, rivers, canals, and marshes. These natural advantages the Germans have strengthened by a large number of fortifications, including the fortresses of Koenigsberg, Allenstein, and Thorn. But besides these the whole country is strewn with fortifications and permanent field works of every description, largely armed with heavy guns. All these military measures show the immense strategic importance of East Prussia."

DENIALS BY GERMANY.

No Russian Victory in East Prussia; French Beaten in Alsace-Lorraine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The following message from the German Government, received by way of the radio station at Sayville, L. I., which has communication with the Telefunken station at Hanover, Germany, was given out today by the German Embassy:

"The German guns since Friday evening have been thundering at Namur. Very soon some new Zeppelins will be ready for work on the Belgian coast and the English Channel.

"North of Metz the German Army, under Crown Prince William, is advancing on both sides of Longwy and has defeated and forced back the French. Another army, uner the Bavarian Crown Prince Rupprecht, which, as already reported, won a victory in Lorraine, is pursuing the beaten enemy, has reached Lunéville and Blamont, and continues today. The French Army is retiring from the frontier.

"Strong Russian forces have been advancing against Gumbinnen. The First German Army Corps turned against them Aug. 20, checked the Russians, and secured 8,000 prisoners and eight guns. A German cavalry division took 500 prisoners after fighting two Russia cavalry divisions.

"The French attempt to invade Upper Alsace was frustrated by the defenders.

"German people find the Havas Agency reports about a so-called big French progress most amusing, and they are just as false as some reports published in the year 1870."

The fact that the censor permitted this message to be delivered gave rise to a suspicion that the United States Government had modified its censorship over the Sayville station. This was denied, however, by high officials of the Government tonight, but it was indicated that the controversy caused by the German protest over the wireless restrictions and the British objections to modifying them would be settled tomorrow. While officials said that they did not know what form the settlement would take, it was inferred that certain modifications that would be satisfactory, in part, at least, to the German Government would be made.

It was explained tonight that there was no objection to the transmission of information by the German Government to its embassy in Washington by means of any transatlantic radio system as long as it was not sent in code and its character was not military and unneutral. For example, it was said information from the German Government that pertained to the location of British warships or was intended for the commanders of German warships in these waters would be regarded as of an unneutral character and the United States Government would not consent to its delivery to German official sources. The messages received at the Sayville station today, however, were regarded as news messages similar in character to those sent to the British Embassy here concerning the operation of the allied military forces in France, Russia, and Belgium and were merely informative without being of any military value to a belligerent power.

One of the messages received at the German Embassy by the Sayville wireless route said that Germany would make no response to the ultimatum of the Japanese Government.

The following unsigned dispatch was received in New York yesterday by The Associated Press:

"BERLIN, (No date.) Wireless to Sayville, L. I., Aug. 23.—The Third French Army has been defeated. This is highly important strategically as well as because of its moral effect. The campaign seems to be the product of the much-discussed French policy to anticipate an advance into Belgium by attempting to crush the centre of the German positions in Lorraine, which they were led to believe weak.

"As a result of the French failure, it is held probable that they will renew their defensive position. German experts are confident that the frontier forts, like those at Liege, will speedily succumb to the heavy artillery."

JAPAN NOW AT WAR WITH GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

Japan's policy to prevent a stir-up in China.

"The retaining of Kiao-Chau," he said, "would mean the danger of a revolution in China and incurring the ill-will of America. Japan is appreciative of Germany's contribution to Japanese civilization, but is resentful because the Kaiser first raised the cry of 'yellow peril' and Germany directed a combination to oust Japan from Port Arthur in 1895."

Conferences have been held daily recently by the Cabinet, the Privy Council, and officers of the army and navy. The Cabinet has arranged war regulations, which will be gazetted tomorrow. The naval Commander in Chief has not been announced, but probably either Vice Admiral Shimamura or Vice Admiral Kamimura will fill that post.

Premier Okuma has requested the Japanese people to be especially considerate of German residents. Japan has no hatred against these Germans, whose lives and property are protected by law.

Respite for German Ships.

An imperial ordinance gives German merchantmen until Sept. 5 to discharge their cargoes and sail away safely under the protection of passports.

A dispatch from Harbin, Manchuria, says that railway passenger communication is open between Siberia and European Russia. It is reported that several German reservists were arrested and imprisoned at Irkutsk, Siberia, and that others fled into Chinese territory disguised as Chinamen.

The publication in Koksai of a Reuter dispatch from London today, announcing that the German Emperor had ordered that the Japanese effort to take Kiao-Chau be resisted, created only a mild sensation, because it was discounted by the noon gun in Tokio, which announced war, no answer to the ultimatum having been received.

KIAO-CHAU DEFIES JAPAN.

German Governor Dares Enemy to Come and Take the Place.

TSING-TAU, China, Aug. 23.—German preparation for the defense of Tsing-Tau and the territory of Kiao-Chau is complete. News of German victories in Europe has been circulated, and has increased the confidence of the defending forces. The Governor of Kiao-Chau, Meyer Waldeck, has issued a proclamation saying:

"If the enemy wishes Tsing-Tau he must come and take it. He will find us at our post. We look confidently into the future and are well prepared to receive the enemy."

The German Emperor sent a message to the Governor on Aug. 19, ordering him to defend Tsing-Tau to the utmost.

NO REPLY, SAYS GERMANY.

Tells Departing Japanese Charge She Has Nothing to Say.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says an official communication received there from Berlin says the Japanese diplomatic representative in the German capital today received by word of mouth the German answer to the Japanese ultimatum.

This was to the effect that the German Government had no reply to make to the Japanese demands. The Government, therefore, was obliged to recall the German Ambassador at Tokio and hand his passports to the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin.

The Japanese Embassy in London announced today that the Emperor of Japan had issued an imperial rescript declaring war upon Germany.

ROTTERDAM, (via London,) Aug. 23.—According to authoritative advices received here from Berlin, the German Government at noon today handed his passports to the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires.

JAPANESE LINER TO SAIL.

War Fails to Halt Passenger Service Across the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Japan's declaration of war against Germany has not altered the sailing time of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship Shinyo Maru. The big liner is scheduled to sail for Japan tomorrow with 200 passengers and more than 2,000 tons of merchandise.

JAPAN REPEATS PROMISES.

Viscount Chinda Notifies U. S. of the War Declaration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, called at the State Department at 2 o'clock this afternoon and delivered to Robert Lansing, Counselor of the Department, a copy of the proclamation of the Emperor of Japan declaring war on Germany. The text of the proclamation was received by the Japanese Embassy by cable directly from the Foreign Office in Tokio. Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin had asked for his passports early this morning upon the expiration of the time limit set in the ultimatum.

It was officially reported here tonight that the declaration had reached Berlin. Germany made no response to the Japanese note of last Sunday in which the Japanese Government called on her to withdraw German warships from the waters of Eastern Asia and to abandon the German possession of Kiao-Chau, which Japan promised to restore to China. The time limit fixed for German compliance with these requirements expired at noon today, Tokio reckoning, 4 o'clock Sunday morning, Berlin time, and 10 o'clock Saturday night Washington time. Under the terms of the Japanese declaration of war, construed in connection with the ultimatum, a state of war has existed between Germany and Japan since 10 o'clock Saturday night, United States Eastern time.

Attack to Begin at Once.

Information received here indicated that the Japanese forces would attack the German fortifications at Kiao-Chau at once. It is the understanding here that the Japanese Government does not regard the expected operations as important enough to justify the imposition of a censorship on news, and it is believed that Japan will permit newspaper correspondents to accompany her forces.

The text of the Japanese Emperor's war proclamation was received at the Japanese Embassy this morning. After it had been translated a telephone message was sent to Viscount Chinda informing him of its contents. Haniel von Haimhausen, in charge of the German Embassy, had no comment to make other than that his fellow countrymen in the Far East must try to do their best.

George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador at Tokio, received copies of the war proclamation, and it is understood that he cabled the text to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, for delivery to the German Government. Arrangements had been made previously for Mr. Gerard to take over the care of Japanese interests in German territory. Ambassador Guthrie at Tokio will look after the interests of Germany in the Japanese Empire and its possessions.

From outward appearances the United States Government views with equanimity the entrance of Japan into the European war. The reassuring declarations made to the United States by both Great Britain and Japan to the effect that Japan would confine her military operations against Germany to Eastern Asia have done much to calm any fears that may have been felt here that the zone of warfare in the Pacific might be extended to German Samoa, which adjoins the American naval station at Tutuila, and to the other German possessions in the Pacific.

It is believed here that President Wilson's address to his fellow-countrymen enjoining upon them a strict observance of neutrality will have the effect of discouraging anti-Japanese agitators, and that the American people generally will follow the example of their Government in observing the strictest neutrality as between the various combatants.

No disposition has been shown in the Senate to take action on the resolution of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Republican floor leader, expressing concern over the Japanese ultimatum to Germany. It is the belief that this resolution will not be reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. In some quarters the view prevails that the only intention of Senator Gallinger in offering the resolution was to let it be known that all Americans felt that the Japanese should confine their operations to that part of China under German control. But it is clear that the United States Government, including the Congress, will not take any action indicative of the slightest suspicion of Japan's good faith in the declaration that Kaio-Chau eventually will be restored to China and that the Japanese operations against Germany will not extend beyond Eastern Asia.

Repeats Japan's Promises.

Assurances recently given by the British Government to the United States that Japan's activity would be confined to the China Seas and Eastern Asia were repeated by Viscount Chinda today.

The position of the United States, as set forth in Secretary Bryan's note of three days ago, has met with the approval of Japan. In that communication the United States "noted with satisfaction" that Japan promised to maintain the integrity of China and eventually restore Kiao-Chau to China, that Japan sought no additional territory, and had pledged herself under the Anglo-Japanese alliance to the maintenance of the principle of the "open door" in China, and equal opportunity for the commercial interests of all powers.

Tomorrow President Wilson will issue the formal proclamation of neutrality similar to those made with respect to the other belligerents in the European war.

Germany's Course Not Surprising.

The fact that Germany failed to make any reply to Japan's demands caused no surprise here, the German Chargé d'Affaires here having indicated that she probably would adopt such a course. It is generally understood that Germany did this because of the aggressive nature of the ultimatum and because she preferred to have Japan take the initiative, a circumstance which might have much weight in the peace conferences at the close of the war.

Ambassador Chinda made no mention today of the status of the railroads in Shantung Province directly or indirectly controlled by the Germans. It was said at the Japanese Embassy here that in all probability the Japanese Army would content itself with the seizure of the railroad running inland to Tsinan, about 200 miles, because this was German in every respect. It was not expected that any attempt would be made to take possession of the extensive system of railways between Tien-Tsin and Nanking because they were nominally Chinese railroads, although financed by Germans. Officials here do not believe any attempt will be made by the Germans to turn these roads over to Americans or Chinese, as such a transaction would scarcely be recognized after a declaration of war.

AUSTRIAN SHIP TO DISARM.

Cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth to be Abandoned at Kiao-Chau.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The British official press bureau makes the following announcement:

"Orders have been issued by the Austro-Hungarian Government to the cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, lying in Kiao-Chau Harbor, to disarm, and the crew to proceed to Tien-tsin.

SIX AMERICANS IN KIAO-CHAU.

Two Women Among Those Who Will Stay Through Siege.

PEKING, Aug. 23.—Nearly 100 women and children from Tsing-tau, the seat of government of the German territory of Kiao-Chau, are being housed in the barracks of the German Legation Guard, the soldiers having gone to Tsing-tau. Other women and children from the German seaport are being cared for at Tien-tsin, Shanghai, and elsewhere.

Six Americans have elected to remain at Tsing-tau during the siege. They are B. Vogt, his wife and daughter; W. R. Peck, the American Consul; Edgar Copy, and A. M. Brace.

A. M. Brace, who is mentioned in the Peking dispatch as one of six Americans who have elected to remain at Tsing-Tau, is the correspondent of The Associated Press and Reuter's Telegram Company.

On the presentation of Japan's ultimatum to Germany, Mr. Brace was directed to proceed from Shanghai to report developments at the capital of the German protectorate. His first dispatch announcing preparation by the Germans for the defense of Tsing-Tau was received on Sunday.

AMERICAN RECRUITS FIT.

None of Those Volunteering for the French Army Rejected.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—All the Americans who thus far have sought to enlist in the French Army have been found physically fit and in excellent condition for service.

The English were next in physical efficiency to the Americans. The greatest proportion of rejections among the volunteers has been among the Russians, many of whom suffered from defective vision. Poles and Italians were next in order with disabilities.

One of a number of wounded soldiers brought back from the first attack on Mülhausen has no less than eleven bullet wounds in his body, but is likely to recover.

"It is astonishing," said a surgeon, "that this boy received eleven bullets in his body and has not kept a single one."

Real Value in a Contract Bond

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Brooklyn Branch, 189 Montague St.
Telephone Main 1450
Branch Offices and Agencies Everywhere.

NEW RULE ON COALING WARSHIPS—FOOD ECONOMY PLAN

GERMAN RESERVES ENTERTAINED HERE

Women at Heimathaus Give Up Quarters to Soldiers Halted on the Way Home.

TALE OF BELGIAN OUTRAGE

Wife of Vaderland Officer Describes Treatment of Germans in Antwerp.

A reception to German reservists, waiting in New York in the hope that the Germans will destroy the English fleet and that ships flying the German flag will soon take them back to Germany, was held yesterday afternoon at the Deutsche Heimathaus. The young German women who have lived there have given up their rooms, and the home is now occupied by German reservists.

Many of the reservists have come long distances to New York only to find the ocean closed to them, and nearly all are without money. Among the twenty-three who are living at the Heimathaus are Chief Officer Haack, Second Officer Braunschweig, Third Officer Kandler, and Fifth Officer Blume, all of the Red Star liner Vaderland, which arrived on Aug. 5. Another is Walter Benar of Ontario, who has six brothers in the German Army. One is a German who emigrated to Canada, arriving a day after Germany had declared war against Russia. He started back to New York at once, intending to go back to Germany.

Miss Maria L. Winkler, who is in charge of the home, has made an appeal to Germans and Americans to contribute cash, clothing, and supplies for the stranded German reservists in this city. It is planned to hold a bazaar to help the fund.

A German woman refugee from Belgium at the Heimathaus is Mrs. Erna Kandler, wife of the Third Officer of the Red Star liner Vaderland. She arrived from Antwerp last Wednesday on the Finland after all Germans had been ordered out of Antwerp.

"Germans were treated atrociously in Antwerp and all through Belgium," said Mrs. Kandler. "On Aug. 5 it was announced that all Germans must leave Belgian territory within twelve hours. I first tried to leave by train, but German women were being treated with such brutality that I thought it was safer to leave for America, so I went aboard the Finland on Thursday morning and waited there until she sailed on Saturday. German men and women on trains were roughly handled, thrown about, and beaten. Many Germans who had lived for years in Belgium were summarily shot as spies. Women who had children were forced to leave all behind except one or two that they could carry in their arms, and the children were put in prison. A young man who had taken passage on the Finland went ashore to get some cigarettes and was thrown into jail. Then it was learned that he was a Russian, and he was released.

"Policemen and soldiers in uniform ran through Antwerp from house to house, shouting to the people not to drink the city water because it had been poisoned by Germans. That was one of the ways of rousing prejudice against the Germans. The Weber Hotel, one of the largest in Antwerp, was attacked by a mob, its windows and most of its furniture smashed, and its guests maltreated because its proprietor was a German. One old German who had lived in Belgium for thirty years and who had two sons in the Belgian Army was expelled. Mrs. Pragar, wife of the Captain of the Vaderland and an American woman, was roughly treated and forced to leave."

The officers of the Vaderland said that the International Mercantile Marine had refused to employ them on other ships, saying that they could not employ Germans.

PRINCESS SPEEDS SOLDIERS.

Patricia Gives Flag of Her Own Handiwork to Canadian Volunteers.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 23.—The Princess Patricia this morning presented a camp flag to the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry at church parade at the mobilization grounds of the regiment in Lansdowne Park. A crowd of more than 10,000 persons occupied the huge grandstand at the park, while the soldiers stood in front during the service and presentation ceremonies. The Duke of Connaught, the Governor General, was present and addressed the men, as did the Princess.

"I have great pleasure in presenting you with this color," said the Princess, "which I have worked myself. I hope it will be associated with the history of what I feel will be a divinely guided corps. I shall follow the fortunes of you all with intense interest, and wish every man good luck and a safe return."

Col. Farquhar, the commander of the regiment, thanked the Princess for her gift and said:

"We can only express our determination to bring back the color with some little credit attached to it."

The Admiralty issued instructions that active service and retired Commanders, Lieutenants, and warrant officers, other than those holding appointments under the Department of Naval Service of Canada shall hold themselves in readiness to proceed to England at a moment's notice.

All such officers are to report their names, ranks, and addresses to the Department of Naval Service, Ottawa, and await further instructions.

VALCARTIER, Quebec, Aug. 23.—Approximately 12,000 troops were under canvas tonight in the Canadian mobilization camp. About 4,000 officers and men arrived on special trains today. Most of them came from Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and various Ontario towns.

NEWS TO JAPANESE HERE.

Commercial Weekly Gets Cable Announcing War at Home.

The Japanese-American Commercial Weekly yesterday received a cablegram from Tokio reading as follows:

"Japan declared war against Germany at 6 P. M. on the 23d. The Japanese Diet issued a statement explaining the causes of the war. The Japanese Government sent his passports to the German Ambassador."

TWO MORE SHIPS BRING REFUGEES

The Cameronia Arrives from Glasgow and the Chicago of the French Line, from Havre.

HUSBAND AND WIFE PARTED

Columbia Professor Sailed Without Hearing from His Family Stranded in France.

Two more liners arrived from Europe yesterday, the Chicago of the French Line and the Anchor liner Cameronia. The Cameronia got to port early yesterday morning and brought 1,218 Americans from Glasgow who had fled from the war zone. Of these passengers, 340 were in the first, 646 in the second, and 232 in the third class cabins. They were so glad to get back to America that they walked the deck all Saturday night waiting for dawn to give them a glimpse of the Statue of Liberty. The Chicago brought 339 passengers of all classes. Capt. F. H. Wadsworth, Commodore of the Anchor Line Fleet, said that the voyage of the Cameronia had been very smooth and there were vacant berths in all classes. The lights were darkened on the voyage over and on Wednesday the smoke of a strange steamship was seen to the southward and the Captain altered his course to the north. The officers thought it might be a German warship, but the vessel proved afterward to be a big freighter.

On Thursday morning Capt. Wadsworth received a message from one of the British warships, the passengers thought, because he showed that his anxiety had been relieved and the Marconi wireless operators came out of their cabin for the first time on the voyage for a walk on deck. Parker Newton, an American artist, said that prominent Scotchmen told him that if the Germans attempted to land in Great Britain it would be on the northeast coast of Scotland. Preparations were being made to store food in the warehouses in case of invasion. Mr. Newton asserted that there were 600,000 men under arms in England, and there were more reservists to be called upon. One American on the Cameronia paid $1,000 for a cabin on the France and then grew tired of waiting and went to Glasgow to catch the Cameronia. He hopes to get his money from the French Line.

Another passenger on the Cameronia was Prof. Camille Fontaine, instructor of French at Columbia University, who was parted from his wife and daughter at Bordeaux. He was with them at that city, and had to go to London on business. While there the war started, and the professor said he telegraphed to his wife but got no reply. He sent money to them in Bordeaux, but did not receive any reply.

Here is a list of those in the first cabin on the Cameronia:

A.

Dr. H. J. Achard
Miss Adler
Arthur Aldridge

B.

Homer Baker
Mrs. K. W. Baker
A. Baxter
Mr. Bedell
Miss Belden
Miss Belden
Miss Flora Bilby
W. B. Blake
Mrs. E. C. Bonfoey
Mrs. Brinkerhoff
Miss Brown
Miss L. Broyles
Miss E. A. Buhler
Bishop Burch
Mrs. E. S. Burr

C.

Fraser Campbell
Archibald Campbell
Mrs. Campbell
Miss Daisy Campbell
Mrs. G. R. Carruthers
John W. Cathcart
Miss F. Chambers
Miss Cipperly
Mr. Clexton
John E. Cochrane
Mrs. Nellie Cooper
Miss M. Cosgrove
A. B. Cruikshank
Mrs. Cruikshank
C. P. Cushing
Dr. L. M. Czaja

D.

Mrs. G. D. Davidson
Mrs. John Davidson
G. D. Davidson
Mrs. Davis
Mr. Deacon
Mrs. Deacon
C. M. Dennis
Miss Dines
Miss J. Dinwiddie
Miss M. L. Dinwiddie
Mr. Dobbie
Mrs. Dunn

E.

W. Edward
C. H. Eley
E. A. Elsbach
G. G. Emerson
Mrs. F. E. Enequist

F.

Mr. Fleming
Camille Fontaine
Dr. Fraser
Dr. J. N. Furness

G.

Miss C. J. Gaddis
Mr. Gaiser
Ernest Gaiser
Mrs. Emily Geissler
George P. Geissler
Mr. Glushak
Mrs. Glushak
Mrs. Goericke
Norman S. Goodyer
Mrs. John S. Grant
Mr. Greenfield
Dr. H. S. Greene
Miss D. Griffin
Jack J. Grullemons

H.

Miss Haight
Miss Mary E. Hamill
R. C. Hamilton
Mr. Harrington
Mrs. Harrington
Mr. Harter
Mrs. Harter
Miss C. Hayward
Miss Isabella Hayward
Mrs. Heidelbaugh
Mrs. W. H. Henderson
William U. Hensel
Rev. Mr. Haggins
T. P. Hinman
Mrs. Hinman
T. P. Hinman, Jr.
John M. Hodge
Mrs. Hodge
Miss Hoffman
Walter W. Hollinger
Mrs. Hollinger
Miss A. M. Hollinger
C. R. Horrie
Mrs. Horrie
Mrs. Humason

I.

Mr. Ingersoll
Mrs. Ingersoll
Miss Ingersoll
Dr. Irwin
Dr. Irwin
Mrs. Irwin

J.

Rev. D. L. Jamison
Mrs. Jamison
Miss M. Jamison
L. Jamison
G. Jamison
Benjamin R. Jones

K.

John Kearns
Mrs. M. Keller
William A. Kelly
Dr. J. Kenan
T. L. Keppler
Mrs. Keppler
John Kerr
Mrs. Kerr
Miss Margaret Kerr
Robert A. E. Kimber
Mrs. Kinnear
Miss Kinnear
Miss Elizabeth Kirk
Arthur E. Klauser
Henry Kunzer

L.

Mrs. D. Landis
J. H. Lester
Abraham Lichtman
Mrs. L. Lilley
S. N. Lindsay
Mrs. Lindsay
D. E. Lindsay
Miss V. Llewellyn
Miss C. Llewellyn
Mrs. Ernest Loomis
David Low
Mrs. Low

M.

Rev. Edward McArdle
Mrs. John McArthur
Miss H. McClellan
Miss A. C. McCloskey
Miss S. A. McCloskey
Miss N. V. McCloskey
Cecil J. McCloskey
Mr. McCulley
Mrs. McCulley
Mrs. J. H. McCunn
Mrs. McCunn
Mr. McCunn
Mr. McCunn
Rev. Mr. McErlane
Wm. C. McGibbon
Mrs. McGibbon
Rev. J. F. McGlinchey
Dr. J. P. McKie
Dr. McKinney
Mrs. Mackenzie
Miss Mackenzie
Miss Mackenzie
D. R. Mackenzie
Mr. Mackey
Miss McMillan
Miss M. Macmillan
James Macpherson
Miss T. Macrae
Dr. J. O. McReynolds
Mrs. McReynolds
Miss M. V. McReyn'ds
Mrs. Marshall
Mrs. Mason
D. Mathieson
Mrs. Mathieson
Robert Mathieson
Morton Mathieson
Miss M. Mathieson
John Mavor
Mrs. J. L. Mavor
H. N. Mavor
Miss M. J. Mavor
Miss J. C. Mavor
James Menzies
Miss Merrick
E. C. Merchon
Paul L. Meyer
Mrs. M. T. Miller
Ira E. Miller
John Milner
Miss E. B. Miltenberger
D. E. Montgomery
Mrs. M. B. Montgomery
Miss M. Montgomery
Mr. Morhardt
Mrs. C. G. Morningstar
R. B. Morningstar
H. M. Morrison
Miss R. M. Morrison
Henry Mortimer
Miss Susie W. Mott
Miss C. A. Mott
Miss Nellie M. Mott
Mr. Mueller
Mrs. Mueller
Rev. D. D. Munro
Miss Martha Munro

N.

S. G. Nauman
George Neill
Mrs. Neill
Howard Nelson
Mrs. Nesbit
Parker Newton
Mrs. Parker Newton
Mr. Nicholson
Miss Dorothy North
Miss H. B. North

O.

Bishop James O'Reilly
G. E. [illegible]ster, Jr.

P.

Miss De Pachiere
J. F. Passmore
Mrs. Patton
Mr. Pedlow
J. L. Pettibone
Dr. J. P. Pfeifer
Mrs. Phillips
Mr. Pinkerton
Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. F. E. Pitkin
Miss J. E. Pitkin
Mr. Porter
Mr. Prentice
Mrs. J. A. De Pras
Ormand Putz

R.

B. McK. Rastall
Mrs. Rastall
R. J. Reid
Miss Renwick
Miss Renwick
H. L. Rice
Mrs. A. W. Richardson
Wells Richardson
A. W. Richardson
T. J. Riddell
Mrs. Riddell
Dr. Carl Van Ruck
Miss R. W. Ryerson

S.

Rev. Mr. Sadtler
Mrs. Sadtler
Miss Rita Sanborne
Mrs. Maud Santley
Mr. Schapiro
Mrs. Schapiro
Mr. Schenck
Mrs. C. D. Schenck
Mrs. M. Schulz
Miss W. Schulz
Robert L. Schuyler
Mrs. Schuyler
Miss Helen Scriver
Miss Catherine Seay
F. Sheehan
Miss M. Sheehan
Harry C. Shimer
Mrs. Shimer
Miss Grace C. Shimer
Mrs. Simonton
Mrs. H. B. Slaughter
David Smith
Mrs. George P. Soutar
Miss E. Soutar
Miss Steers
Andrew Stewart
Mrs. Stewart
Donald Stewart
Mr. Stewart
Miss Stewart
Dr. Anna L. Strong
Frank H. Suffel
Mrs. Suffel

T.

Miss Irma Talmage
Mr. Taylor
Mrs. Clara Tetlow
Mr. Thomson
Rev. S. H. Thomson
Miss Bessie E. Trapp
Mr. Tully
Mrs. Tully
Campbell Turnbull

W.

Ralph H. Wadhams
Thomas B. Walker
Alexander Walker
Mrs. Walker
Mr. Watson
P. T. Watt
Donald Watt
Miss Esther Weeks
Mrs. Weir
Miss Weir
G. Weis
Edward G. Whitaker
Mrs. Whitaker
Mr. Whittemore
Mrs. J. L. Whittemore
Miss Ethel Whittemore
Mrs. Wm. C. Whyte
Miss Helen Whyte
W. J. Wickes
J. Y. Wickes
Owen B. Wickham
Miss Leah P. Williams
Mr. Williamson
Mrs. Wm. Williamson
W. F. Willoughby
W. W. Willoughby
Mrs. Willoughby
Miss A. E. Willoughby
J. O. Wilson
Mrs. Wilson
Miss W. Wood

Y.

John M. Young
Mrs. Alice M. Young
Mrs. M. E. Young

Z.

Dr. E. G. Zinke
Mrs. Zinke

These persons obtained passage after the regular list was made up:

James M. Armstrong
L. Bock
Miss Alice Burn
Edward Cadwallader
Mrs. E. Cadwallader
Miss Florence Evans
Adolf Eichorn
John S. Grant
Miss C. B. Grant
Miss Elizabeth Kerr
Samuel Longworth
Miss M. Longworth
John Martin
R. E. Millington
W. Miller
C. Nelson
Miss Louise Robb
George E. Suffel
F. A. Soper
Dr. A. J. Spurney
Charles Watson
Miss R. N. Watson

GERMANS ON FRENCH SHIP.

Anger Attendants on the Chicago by Singing National Songs.

The American passengers who arrived last night on the Chicago from Havre said they had a very comfortable voyage, as the liner was not crowded, but a few Germans on board, who were returning to Chicago, had an unpleasant experience.

Before the Chicago left Havre at 8 o'clock in the morning on Aug. 14 more than 200 sailors, firemen, and stewards were taken by the French Government to serve in the army or navy. The Germans on the steamship went on deck and sang German national songs. Therefore the stewards appeared to be deaf when they called for food and showed them other discourtesies.

M. S. Hardart, who was accompanied by his family, was at Carlsruhe when the war started, and hired an automobile to go to Paris. When they were stopped at a village about twenty miles away by German soldiers, Arthur Hardart photographed the group. An officer came up at once and ordered the car back to Carlsruhe in charge of two soldiers. There the Hardarts were searched and were then allowed to go on their journey. The automobile was commandeered for military service and Mr. Hardart and his family had to walk four miles to the railroad station to get a train for Cologne.

C. Fabricius, Commissary Agent of the French Government, arrived on the Chicago to purchase stores and manufactured articles for the French Army, including flour, shoes, canned goods, and cotton cloth. Mr. Fabricius said that there were 600,000 men idle in Paris, but that all would be well unless the French Army was beaten. Then the situation would be serious in the French capital, he asserted, as the people were very temperamental and could not stand defeat.

Here is a list of the first cabin passengers on the Chicago:

A.

Miss G. Addison
L. H. Alexander
Mrs. M. Alexander
F. Anderson
J. Aguero
Mrs. L. Adrot
Miss M. Adrot
J. Aycinena

B.

J. Bessette
W. Basset
C. W. Belville
Mrs. C. W. Belville
Miss E. Blackstone
Mrs. H. Burdick
C. Berwin
A. Best
A. Best
Mrs. C. Best
Miss E. Best
A. Butler
T. Bauer
Miss A. Baker
C. Barney
Mrs. F. C. Barney
G. L. Brayten
Miss M. Brundelet
Mrs. M. Bonnin
Miss E. Baude
O. Brunson
Miss M. Barnard
Mrs. E. B. d'Aoust
Miss B. Baucharel

C.

J. Clarke
Mrs. J. Clarke
Miss V. Curtis
Mr. Contreiras
J. Cortissoz
Mrs. M. Cortissoz
A. Coye
Mrs. P. Cornille
L. Clerc
D. Colsson
Miss F. Constant
H. Charpentier
W. Casey
D. Carey
E. MacCartney
Mrs. C. MacCartney
Miss H. Congdon
Miss A. Carrington
Mrs. Childs Waston
Mrs. C. L. Lowe
Mrs. A. C. de Corpelo
Miss G. Carpelo y Candas
A. Aguilar Candas
S. Aguilar Candas

D.

E. Delouche
Mrs. H. Daniels
Miss B. V. Daniels
G. Delfosse
Mrs. G. Delfosse
M. Delfosse
C. Delfosse
C. Dennie
Mrs. E. Dennie
A. Day
Miss M. Doherty
A. Duranti
R. Duranti
Mrs. E. MacDonagh
C. W. Dicks

E.

T. C. Estee
Mrs. M. Estee
Miss M. Estee
Mrs. C. Effinger
Miss M. Elfreth
W. J. Engel
F. Escudero
E. Eftimiadi
H. Escardo
E. Escardo

F.

Miss A. Fry
J. A. Faessler
E. Frick
Miss M. Fehr
Mrs. M. Fontana
Miss H. Freemann
C. Fabricius
Mrs. B. Fabricius
W. M. Fairfax
C. Fernald
Miss M. Fernald

G.

Miss A. Grant
Miss J. C. Grant
A. Galli
Mrs. M. S. Grundwaldt
J. Gollober
Mrs. I. Gollober
W. Garrigan
E. Gissinger
L. Gissenger
Miss M. Glover
Miss A. Glover
Mrs. A. Glover
Miss P. Gast
Miss M. MacGowen
Miss C. MacGowen
L. Graugnard
Miss E. Graugnard
O. Grab
H. Gagnon
P. Gentner
E. Gamble

H.

Mrs. E. Hindes
T. V. Hall
F. Hardart
Mrs. A. Hardart
Miss E. Hardart
Miss M. Hardart
Miss F. Hardart
A. Hardart
C. Harrisson
G. Hopkins
Miss N. M. Holliday
Miss W. B. Holliday
H. L. Hardy
Mrs. K. Hennesay
Mrs. M. Haigan
Miss R. Haigan
C. Holland
Miss E. Host
A. Huston
Mrs. A. Huston
Miss A. Huston
Miss M. Huston
Miss M. Habrisch
Miss C. Habrisch
Miss J. Hooper
L. G. Hornby
F. Heller

I.

C. de Icaza
Mrs. R. de Icaza

J.

Miss A. M. Jones
F. M. Jones
Miss J. St. John
Miss J. Jacobs

K.

Miss M. Kaufmann
Miss Y. Koniger
W. C. Kucharczyk
Mrs. G. Kucharczyk
Mrs. C. Krueger
Miss J. Krueger
Miss M. Krueger
Miss D. Kraykenbohm
B. Keller
Miss F. Keller
Miss M. Kennedy

L.

C. Levi
C. Lejeune
H. Lahnstein
Mrs. H. Lahnstein
Mrs. A. Ludwig
F. Lafaix
Miss H. Loupus
E. Lacoste
Mrs. M. Lehmann
Mrs. E. Ledging

M.

J. R. G. Molina
E. Menke
Miss M. Montzier
Miss G. Machado
Mrs. M. Machado
E. Moser
Mrs. A. Maugar
A. Mayer
Mrs. V. Mayer
S. Moskovitz
Mrs. S. Moskovitz
T. Martin
T. Michan
Miss J. L. Mahon
Miss A. Meyer
Mrs. A. Morin
F. Maurin
I. Morales
Mrs. M. Mueller
Mr. E. G. Moore
L. Morin
Mrs. C. Moran
H. Moran
M. J. Mead
Miss J. Murphy
Mrs. E. Newmann
Miss M. MacNair

N.

G. Norberti
R. MacNamara

O.

E. Ott
Mrs. M. Ott
P. L. Osorio
Mrs. F. Osorio
Mrs. A. Osorio-Martins
J. H. Otis
Miss C. O'Donnell
L. Otis

P.

J. Piquette
Miss L. Pennington
Miss M. Pellard
Mrs. E. Pierpont
Miss V. Palmer
D. Proctor
C. A. Price
H. Parr

R.

P. Roch
H. Raymonton
Mrs. H. Raymonton
C. Rentz
G. Riboreau
Mrs. G. Riboreau
Miss B. Riboreau
L. Renden
Miss K. M. Reed
Miss I. Roberts
Miss S. Rogers
Miss H. Rickard
E. Renaud
Miss L. Reilly
Miss M. Rudnicka
S. Ross
Mrs. A. Ross
H. Ross
A. Roth
E. Root
P. Rothermel
J. Rothermel
Miss A. Ross

S.

J. E. Semonin
Mrs. M. J. Semonin
J. Smith
H. Schwabacher
Mrs. Schwabacher
Miss M. Schwabacher
L. Seibert
M. R. Scharff
Miss S. MacSparran
A. Spiesse
E. Sihler
Mrs. E. Sihler
Miss S. Silva
J. Schobinger
Mrs. E. Schobinger
H. S. Stern
I. Solomon
Mrs. M. Solomon
R. B. Solomon
R. L. Solomon
J. M. Schnieders
H. H. Schnieders
E. Sevilla
Miss L. Stover
J. M. Sessions
F. Schiffmacher
Mrs. S. Schiffmacher
Mrs. E. Summer
B. Schmidt
M. J. Schmidt
A. Schmidt
Mrs. C. Schmidt
Miss M. Schmidt
Miss E. P. Smith
Dr. B. Stein
Mrs. H. Stein
Miss F. Smock
G. Stuart
Miss V. Simons
E. B. Schallow
E. B. Schallow, Jr.
Mrs. S. Swing
A. Schick
H. Schick
Miss M. Schick
W. Sweet
E. Seitz
Miss M. Schnell
Miss L. Schnell

T.

Mrs. K. Tramble
G. M. Treiber
C. Tschiegg
Miss J. Tenney
G. Tenney
C. Tobon
Mrs. E. Tobon
Miss K. Tredwell
Mrs. J. Toussaint
W. Taylor
G. P. Tristram
Mrs. E. M. Tristram

V.

F. Vernille
Mrs. J. de Vent
Miss M. de Vent
G. Villard
Mrs. A. Villard
L. de Lima Vianna

W.

W. B. Wright
Miss N. Winkler
Miss A. Williams
C. Warneck
Mrs. H. Wallis
Miss M. Wallis
Miss D. Wallis
W. Wellmann

Y.

Mrs. M. Yglesias
Miss M. Yglesias
Miss C. Yglesias

Z.

J. C. Zozaya
Mrs. J. Zozaya
C. de Ziemkiewicz
Miss M. Zapp
Miss R. Zapp

SAILORS FIGHT OVER WAR.

Britons on the Cameronia Resent Boasting by Germans.

The European war was the cause of a fight last night between members of the crew of the Anchor liner Cameronia at Tenth avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. Four of the combatants—Albert Ewald a German coal passer, Harry Weithan, a German fireman, Hugh Moore, an Irish seaman, and David Bruce, a Scotchman, were taken in the patrol wagon to the New York Hospital to have their wounds dressed.

When the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Appleton on a charge of disorderly conduct they all exhibited signs of the fray in cuts on the head, face and arms. Moore and Bruce told the Magistrate that the Germans had bragged that the Kaiser would wipe the allies off the earth. The Magistrate advised the men to leave drink alone in hot weather and to follow President Wilson's advice by talking only on neutral subjects. He suspended sentence.

TWO AMBASSADORS RETURN.

Jusserand and Spring-Rice in Washington—Crowded on Campania

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The war in Europe brought two European Ambassadors back to Washington today—J. J. Jusserand, the French diplomatic representative and the dean of the diplomatic body here, and Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, the Ambassador of King George. They were fellow-passengers on the Campania, which arrived in New York yesterday. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice got here this morning and Mr. Jusserand, who was accompanied by Madame Jusserand, arrived in Washington tonight.

The official and diplomatic circle, which is unusually large for this season of the year, is chuckling over stories of the experiences of the two distinguished diplomatists on the Campania. The British Ambassador, in spite of the discomforts of the crowded liner, enjoyed himself hugely. He told those with whom he talked today that he shared his cabin with another passenger, but like many of the other voyagers, slept on deck. The French Ambassador shared his room with three others. According to the British representative, nobody on board knew who anybody else was, an apparent reference to the fact that Mr. Jusserand and his British colleague traveled incognito. While there were a few growlers, the great majority of the passengers were good-natured.

Haniel von Haimhausen, the German Chargé d'Affaires, came to Washington today from Newport, where the German Embassy had been established for the Summer. He spent the day working at the embassy and returned to Newport tonight.

VATERLAND FOR REFUGEES?

Berlin Hears That Only Consent of France Is Now Needed.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (via Copenhagen and London.)—The repatriation of Americans in Germany by the steamer Vaterland is assured in principle and only the consent of the French Government is now lacking. The steamer probably will go to Rotterdam. She will be able to carry at least 3,000 Americans.

Two more special trains will leave here shortly for Holland, one going on Aug. 25 and the other on Aug. 26. They are both already booked up.

Henry S. Breckenridge, the American Assistant Secretary of War, and officers from the American cruiser Tennessee are expected here daily with financial relief for Americans in need.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The State Department has no information either as to Berlin's consent to the neutralization of the steamer Vaterland for the purpose of bringing stranded Americans back to this country or as to France's probable attitude on the subject. Nor is the department informed as to the Vaterland's probable journey to Rotterdam.

It was explained at the department tonight that the details would probably be arranged by American diplomats in Europe.

William G. Sickel, Vice Director of the Hamburg-American Line, said last night that he had no knowledge of any arrangement by which the Vaterland was to be used to bring back American tourists.

WATSON'S CALL TO US.

English Poet Invokes American Anger Against Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.—The Morning Post prints the following poem by William Watson, entitled "To the United States":

Great, O majestic nation, great is calm;
Great, when old bounds dissolve, to tower apart,
There beyond Europe's thrones, and with a heart
At peace from northern pine to southern palm.
Great in glad harvest time to send the psalm
Rolling to heaven, nor be as they who start
At mutter of far cannon, and when the mart
Rocks to and fro delirious, great is calm;
But when a despot, swoll'n with the desire
Of boundless sway, forbears not to uncage
War wolves on shieldless youth and guardless age,
Greater, O nation, greater then is ire!
Doff, then, thy placid mien; unleash thy rage!
And tear and blast him with thy lips of fire!

Red Cross Benefit on Friday.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Red Cross will be given on the grounds of Trinity School, Mamaroneck, on Friday. The festival will be arranged after the fashion of a county fair, and will include dancing. The programme is being arranged by a committee of young people of Mamaroneck.

100,000 PAMPHLETS IN FOOD PRICE WAR

Two Insurance Companies Will Distribute Advice on Use of Vegetables.

RETURN TO MARKET BASKET

Housekeepers Will Be Advised at Agency of Mayor's Committee in City Hall.

In a review of the week's work of the Mayor's Committee, which is investigating food prices, George W. Perkins, the Chairman; Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, and Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the Housewives' League, issued appeals yesterday advocating a simple manner of living and a return to "market basket" days. Some members of the committee think that if persons cultivate the habit of going to market they will create a demand for such markets. This will result in the establishing of open market places. With this end in view the committee is to undertake an educational campaign. Probably the public schools will be used as an agency for the dissemination of household facts.

An agency for advising the housekeeper is to be opened in the committee's room in the City Hall, and there are now ready 100,000 pamphlets on the many uses to which vegetables can be put. Two big insurance companies will distribute these. Mr. Perkins wants it made plain that all this is done with no spirit of antagonism to the wholesale or retail dealer.

"The Mayor's committee," said Mr. Perkins, "is following its programme of bringing order out of chaos—a condition forced upon the city by the European situation and prices. We are bending our efforts toward recommending to producer, wholesaler, retailer, and consumer methods to facilitate an increase in the supply, which will lower prices.

"Within the next few days we will establish an agency to inform the housekeeper what is being placed upon the market at this time and what can be bought cheap, and help her to solve the many economic problems which confront her in her management of the home. We especially want to call the attention of the housewife to the many articles of food that are nutritious and can be used in place of the high-priced articles.

Time for Co-operation.

"We believe that the American people can do without many foreign commodities in foodstuffs, and that American genius will arise to the occasion and supply all foreign articles we must have. The committee also feels that this is a good time for a co-operative spirit among those who deal in foodstuffs, and they can show their wisdom by refusing to make an unreasonable advance in prices for domestic consumption."

A report on food prices on the east side has been made to Commissioner Hartigan by Mrs. Louise Worthington of the Hamilton House, a social settlement at 72 Market Street. Mrs. Worthington sent workers through the tenement district to make a price investigation. These interviewed families and obtained from storekeepers actual prices.

The retailers admitted they had put up prices, but pleaded that they had been compelled to do so by the wholesaler. The investigators found a general advance all along the line, with the war as an excuse. Some dealers now speak glibly of "war prices," and this covers a multitude of sins. The report shows that there has been an increase in all grades of butter of 5 cents a pound. Many of the poorer families have given up butter, and are using lard. Flour has gone up 2 cents a pound, sugar 2 cents, macaroni 2 cents, cheese 3 cents, coffee 2 cents, tea 4 cents, and flour, wholesale, $4.40 to $7.25 a barrel.

"We are anxious to have the farmer ship his goods to market through an agent and in a way that will insure him his money and give the consumer the benefit of the elimination of the middleman," said Mr. Hartigan. "The same thing applies in other lines where there is a middleman employed. What is the necessity for a grain broker? The farmer is able to hold his own grain and he is able to dispose of it."

Menus For Two Days.

Mrs. Heath, Chairman of the Food Substitute Committee of the Mayor's Committee, submitted these menus for two days:

MONDAY, AUG. 24.

Breakfast—Muskmelon, cream of wheat, poached eggs on toast, coffee.

Luncheon—Crab flakes au gratin, service in shells or ramekins; creamed potatoes, lettuce and tomato salad, mayonnaise; sliced peaches, lady fingers, iced tea.

Dinner—Cream of corn soup, baked sea bass, sauce matelote; mashed potatoes, boiled string beans, (an extra portion should be boiled and a portion reserved for the next day;) salad, sliced cucumbers and white onions served on lettuce leave with French dressing; steamed damson puddings with sauce, Liederkranz cheese, coffee.

TUESDAY, AUG. 25.

Breakfast—Oranges, graham muffins, codfish cakes, coffee.

Luncheon—Hashed brown potatoes, fried egg plant, salad, shredded cabbage and green peppers, boiled dressing; baked pears.

Dinner—Tomato bisque, boiled cod with egg sauce, rice with soy, boiled corn on cob, salad, string beans. French dressing; peach pie, domestic cheese, coffee.

Here are some of Mrs. Heath's suggestions for the housewife:

"Meat is very high. There has been a genuine shortage, and the prices began to soar even before the war. Because of the high prices, naturally the consumption decreased, and we are now feeling that reaction, and we are getting lower wholesale prices on meat today. Therefore the housewife should not only expect, but should demand a comparative retail fall in the prices.

Oil and Butter.

"Salads are very cheap, and with plenty of oil the meat menu will not be missed. In regard to oils, during the last week I have had many letters from those handling imported oils saying that they have plenty on hand and are not going to raise the prices at present. On the other hand, do not forget there are good substitute oils on the market. The only question is to get a pure, clean, wholesome substitute. This same fact obtains also in regard to butter. At the present time butter is high, and indications are that it will remain high. Some reasons are given which seem valid, and at the same time it would seem as if our butter would not remain at the present high price unless large quantities are put away for speculation.

"Flour at the present time is high, but experts inform us that the market will be lower. Therefore do not buy in large quantities. Summer fruits and vegetables never were so cheap as now. I cite particularly onions, cabbages, all of the salads, and, in fact, almost all of the Summer fruits and vegetables. There is a cry of the shortage of tin for the tin cans to supply our great packers. Whether or not this cry is genuine remains to be seen, and if there is a shortage of tin, and our packers are going to find it difficult to handle the great surplus of our fruits and vegetables, it would be well now for the American housewife to reassemble glass jars which have been put away for years and 'put up' vegetables for next Winter's use.

"Sugar is too high at the present time to think of canning fruit, although I believe that before the season is over sugar may reach a normal point.

"There is a heavy yield of tomatoes, and whole crates may be obtained for 50 cents. Tomatoes are easy to preserve, and need nothing but salt and water. Use the Summer vegetables as freely as possible, in order to save some of the Winter vegetables for next Winter's menus."

Inquiry Into Drug Prices.

District Attorney Martin of the Bronx will start an investigation this week into the increase in prices of drugs since the start of the war. He has the confidential price lists which a large drug firm sent out to its various stores, and the lists reveal large increases. The effort of the District Attorney will be to see whether the manufacturers or the merchants are responsible for the increases.

Many men prominent in the drug trade will be summoned, and manufacturers will be asked to show the cause of increases they may have made. The investigation will not be a Grand Jury affair, but will be privately conducted by Mr. Martin at his office.

ARMOUR & CO. BLAME PRESS.

Director Says Newspapers Started Prices Upward.

Arthur Meeker, Managing Director of Armour & Co., issued a statement yesterday on behalf of his company, in which he charged that the newspapers in this country really started the upward movement in prices. Armour & Co., he said, invited the fullest investigation, but no longer were willing to be maligned, and would challenge any misstatement or misrepresentation "which seeks to hold us up to public scorn as malefactors."

"When all Europe went war mad," Mr. Meeker said, "every newspaper in America proclaimed, or predicted in one way or another, a rise in prices of almost every article of commerce. This alone would cause, as it did, prices to rise, because both consumers and dealers everywhere were immediately prompted to anticipate the rise by quick and heavy buying. Food prices were affected first, of course, and the 'scare' was on. Then the 'scare' was exploited, and that still further stimulated the buying impulse. Unprecedented demand was created, and higher prices grew with it. * * *

"Misrepresentation has bred more misrepresentation. * * * A Chicago newspaper of Wednesday, Aug. 19, had Representative Vare of Pennsylvania saying that 'while meats in this country have jumped $4 per 100 pounds since the war began, Armour & Co. contracted with England last week for 5,000,000 pounds of canned beef.' There is not a word of truth in the statement."

The statement denied the existence of the English contract, and added that meat had not jumped $4 a hundred pounds. Mr. Meeker also denied that Armour & Co. had been shipping large quantities of meat into Canada, as had been reported. He also denied the statement of Representative McKellar that he (Mr. Meeker) refused to appear before a Senate committee and give testimony regarding cold storage. Armour & Co., he asserted, never had objected to a Federal cold storage law.

Mr. Meeker told of a decrease in livestock receipts, and the stoppage of Argentine beef, and said that the average wholesale selling price of beef, during the six weeks preceding Aug. 15, advanced in no large city of the United States as much as three-quarters of a cent a pound.

EAST PRUSSIA FORTRESSES.

Gen. Rennenkamp, Who Leads Against Them, a War Veteran.

In seizing Insterburg, thirty miles inside the German frontier, the Russians have taken a railroad centre where eight lines join, stretching into all parts of East Prussia and the strip of West Prussia which lies east of the Vistula River. Arys, a village in East Prussia, about sixty miles southwest of Insterburg, is situated on Lake Arys and is another important railroad centre which is held by the left wing of the Russian Army.

The seizure of Insterburg gives Russia a grip of the railroad lines which lead to the two most important seaports of East Prussia—Koenigsberg, at the mouth of the Pregel River, where it empties into the Frische Haff, which connects with the Baltic Sea, and Danzig, at the mouth of the Vistula, emptying into the Gulf of Danzig, and also connecting with the North Sea.

Insterburg is an industrial town of 31,000 population. Besides being the centre of the web of railroads over East Prussia it is on the main line between Berlin and St. Petersburg. It is 553 miles from St. Petersburg, a ride of nineteen hours by express.

The army of 800,000 now pouring into East Prussia has advanced along this main railroad line, taking in turn the frontier town of Eydtkuhnen, then Gumbinnen and Insterburg, while its left wing has taken Goldapp on one of the railroads connecting with Insterburg, Arys, and other railroad towns.

Johannisburg is situated on a railroad line in the lake district, seventy miles southwest of Gumbinnen, and about fifteen miles within the borders of Germany. It has a population of 5,000.

Ortelsburg, which is about twenty miles within the German border, is thirty miles further than Johannisburg, along the line of a railroad leading to Koenigsburg. The distance from Ortelsburg to Koenigsburg is eighty-two miles. From all the points in East Prussia which Russia has captured railroad lines converge to Koenigsburg.

Königsberg is seventy-two miles from Insterburg and 105 miles from Goldapp.

Königsberg, the capital of East Prussia, with 246,000 inhabitants, is a seaport of great importance. It is defended against sea and land attack. A wall surrounds the city and connects with a system of outlying works, the principal features of which are twelve detached forts, six on the right and six on the left of the River Pregel. It is the principal fortified town of East Prussia and is one of the nine cities in Germany with fortifications of the first class. Normally it is garrisoned by three army corps.

Dantzic, which is about 100 miles from Königsberg and 253 miles from Berlin, has a population of 170,000 and is surrounded by strong fortifications, there being a massive wall about the city and a cordon of modern forts. Shipbuilding and the manufacture of arms and artillery are the chief industries of the city.

Other fortified places in East Prussia are Pillau, on the Gulf of Dantsic, twenty-nine miles west of Königsberg, and Memel, the northernmost seaport of Germany, ninety-one miles from Insterburg.

The country through which the Russians are passing is for the most part flat, belonging to the great plain of Northern Europe. The Russians are advancing into the regions in which are many places famous from the days of the Napoleonic wars. Thirty-three miles from Insterburg is Tilsit, on the River Niemen, where Napoleon in 1807 signed the treaty with Alexander of Russia and Frederick William III. of Prussia, by which Russia was permitted to strip Prussia of much of its territory gained by the partition of Poland. Twenty-seven miles southeast of Königsberg is Eylau, where Napoleon defeated the Russians and Prussians on Feb. 8, 1807; twenty-seven miles southeast of Königsberg is Friedland, where Napoleon inflicted another defeat upon them on June 14, 1807.

Gen. Rennenkamp, who is leading the great Russian army into East Prussia, was a cavalry General during the Russo-Japanese war. He took a conspicuous part in the battle of Mukden and in other great conflicts, and came out of the war with a great reputation, although he was charged with needlessly sacrificing large bodies of troops in order to achieve brilliant exploits.

Rennenkamp was a severe disciplinarian. He broke the rule that none of noble birth are to be flogged by assuming the responsibility for the punishment of a young noble who was whipped for cowardice. Rennenkamp telegraphed the details to the father of the whipped man and received a reply thanking him. During the war Rennenkamp disgraced and sent to the rear thirty-five officers for lying.

At the end of the war he was assigned to suppress the revolution against Russia in the Trans-Baikal Province.

Principe di Udine Due Today.

The Italian steamship Principe di Udine from Genoa, with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, and other American refugees from the war on board, is expected to arrive early this morning at Pier 59, North River, at the foot of Eighteenth Street.

Dollar diplomacy

In politics, Dollar Diplomacy means to use the dollar to further the ends of diplomacy.

In business, it means to use diplomacy to further the ends of the dollar.

It is the height of diplomacy for a business to avail itself of the wonderful facilities which are a feature of the Equitable Building, but let us once more go on record that, in the matter of rentals, all the arts of diplomacy cannot persuade us into favoring one tenant and tricking another.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

RESTRICTS COALING OF WARSHIPS AT SEA

United States Takes Advanced Ground—Permits Mazatlan to Sail from San Francisco.

BUT LIMITS HER ACTION

May Coal Nuremberg Under Three Months' Embargo, but Not Leipzig —Merchant Craft Formerly Unhampered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—An important departure in the application of international law to the question of contraband involved in coaling belligerent warships from neutral ports as a base has been established in the ruling of the American Government on the protest of the British Consul at San Francisco against the sailing of the steamer Mazatlan from that port with a cargo of coal bought by the German cruiser Leipzig. Clearance papers for the Mazatlan had been withheld by the Collector of the Port at San Francisco pending the action of the Government at Washington.

The Mazatlan is to be allowed to clear for Guaymas, Mexico, with the understanding that the coal is not to be given to any German warship that has coaled in any American port in the last three months, and with the additional stipulation that if the coal is delivered to any German warship that has not yet called at an American port for coal, the latter warship cannot receive coal from an American port for three months.

Under this ruling the German cruiser Leipzig, which coaled at San Francisco about a week ago, cannot receive any of the coal on the Mazatlan without a violation of the understanding. The German cruiser Nuremberg, which is in Pacific waters but has not yet sought coal at any American port, could receive the coal cargo of the Mazatlan, but would not then be allowed to coal at an American port for three months.

Instructions in accordance with this decision have been sent to the Collector at San Francisco by the Treasury Department. This action was in accordance with the decision of the State Department that the Mazatlan should be allowed to clear "conditionally." The coal on the Mazatlan was bought by the commanding officer of the Leipzig, and if it cannot be delivered to the Leipzig the Captain of the Mazatlan may not want to take it to Guaymas unless it can be delivered to the Nuremberg.

The attitude of the State Department in this case means that the American Government is taking a very advanced position in the matter of supplying coal to belligerent warships through the medium of merchant craft. While the rule about the coaling of foreign warships of belligerents in neutral ports is well established, the international practice as to shipment of coal in merchant vessels has been to allow the merchant craft to proceed at its own risk. A belligerent warship can take on coal enough to go to its nearest home port, but having been once so supplied in a neutral port the warship cannot again be so supplied in a port of the same nation for three months.

There were some novel questions raised in the case of the Mazatlan. The facts are that when the German cruiser Leipzig coaled at San Francisco about a week ago she bought 1,000 tons. The United States Government refused to allow the Leipzig to put all this coal into her hold. A survey of the stock of coal in the bunkers of the Leipzig showed that only 575 tons of coal were required to enable the Leipzig, with what coal she already had on board, to go to Apia, Samoa, the nearest German port.

Instructions were given to allow the Leipzig to take on board the necessary 575 tons of the 1,000 tons she had bought, but the remaining 425 tons were not allowed to be given the German cruiser, which sailed out of San Francisco, after arranging that the 425 tons left behind should be placed on board the steamer Mazatlan. The Mazatlan is a Mexican vessel, but is flying the German flag, and was loading a general cargo at San Francisco for Guaymas, Mexico.

Believing that the coal placed on the Mazatlan was intended to be transshipped at sea to the Leipzig, the British Consul General at San Francisco complained both to the Collector at San Francisco and to the British Embassy at Washington. The British Government protested against the sailing of the Mazatlan with this coal on the ground that it would be using a neutral port as a base of supplies for a belligerent ship.

Thus far three belligerent warships have taken on coal at American ports. The Leipzig took 575 tons at San Francisco, to enable her to go to Samoa. The German cruiser Karlsruhe was allowed to take on enough coal at San Juan, Porto Rico, to enable her to reach Hamburg. Ninety tons were placed aboard the Karlsruhe. The Canadian cruiser Rainbow was allowed to take on fifty tons at San Francisco, which was all she needed, with what she had aboard, to go to Esquimault, British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The Mexican steamer Mazatlan, whose clearance papers from this port had been held up for several days because it was thought she intended to deliver 500 tons of sacked coal at sea to a German cruiser, was permitted to sail today on instructions received from Washington by J. O. Davis, collector of the Port. Her destination is Guaymas, Mexico. The Mazatlan is under bond, signed by the local representative of the German Government, to carry out the agreement, under which she was permitted to clear.

RIDDER PLEADS FOR AUSTRIA

Servia's Reply Was but a Series of Ambiguities, He Says.

Herman Ridder, in a signed editorial in this morning's Staats-Zeitung, appeals for American sympathy for Austria in her quarrel with Servia. "In the detailed account of the Servian reply," he says, "we find not a single unqualified acceptance of the ultimatum, but rather a general and almost complete refusal."

He then goes on to cite the Servian reply to the Austrian demand for elimination of anti-Austrian propaganda from the schools. This reply, he says, deliberately omits to mention the means of teaching to which the Austrian ultimatum referred. "This instance," says Mr. Ridder, "typifies the tone of the Servian acceptance, which was nothing but a series of ambiguities."

Mr. Ridder compares the Austro-Servian relations with some episodes in our difficulties with Mexico. "Our experiences during the last twelve months," he says, "are readily understood in Vienna. Why cannot we be as sympathetic toward Austria?"

HOLDS ENGLAND RESPONSIBLE.

Staats Says Her White Paper Cannot Blind Men to Her History.

Commenting editorially on the British "White Paper," published in Sunday's Times, the Staats-Zeitung says this morning:

> A most careful examination of the documents which include the instructions and dispatches exchanged between the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the various British diplomatic representatives in the European capitals, does not reveal much that is new. The intention to make prominent England's love of peace and her efforts to maintain peace is distinctly evident.
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> England has taken pains in the White paper to picture herself as the peaceful factor. But she cannot wipe out of the memory of all thinking men that originally it was England who brought on the crisis by means of her policy to isolate Germany. Furthermore she cannot tear out the pages of history on which the policies of Edward VII. are set down. These are the policies that sowed the seed that has now sprouted in blood. England had time enough to bring about in reality what Sir Edward Grey calls Utopia. The emphatic admission that the relations between Germany and England had improved shows that the time was ripe for such a possibility.
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> According to the White Paper, England accepted her obligations toward France and Russia hesitatingly and she does not feel quite at ease in the forced position into which she was drawn. But England cannot pose before the world as the contender for peace. No amount of White Papers will be able to cover up the facts recorded in history, which determine the world's opinion, that the present bloody conflict on the European field of battle is the outgrowth of seed sown by British policies.
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> It is the Utopia of these policies that has become stern reality. And these policies are stained with the blood of countless dead, the painful cries of the wounded, and the misery and doubt of widows and orphans. The White Paper will not be able to remove the blood and dry the tears.

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Announce beginning this morning
a clearance sale of
Silk Shirts for Men
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Embraced in this sale are 1070 shirts, made of beautiful imported and domestic silk materials, in the choicest variety of designs and colorings. Splendid merchandise, that will furnish a rare opportunity for you to stock up with fine silk shirts, at most substantial price reductions.

598 Shirts..*values up to $6*..**at $3.85**
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FULL TEXT OF THE GERMAN "WHITE PAPER" ON THE WAR

It Brings the History of the German Negotiations Down to Noon, August 2.

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE.
Berlin Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

I have brought to New York the first, probably the only, copy of the German "White Paper," dealing with the war of the nations, to reach the United States. It was handed to me officially by the German foreign office on the afternoon of Monday, Aug. 3, twenty-four hours preceding the convening of the Reichstag for the voting of the $325,000,000 war credit. Entitled "Denkschrift Und Aktensteecke Zum Kreigsausbruch," ("Memorandum and Documents with Regard to the Outbreak of the War,") the case for the Kaiser is presented in the form of thirty-seven closely-printed German pages.

In contradistinction to the English "White Paper," which presents without comment the diplomatic correspondence exchanged, the German publication purports to be a reasoned historical memorial of the causes of the war. It begins with a lengthy presentation of the crisis which originated with the assassination of the Austrian Archduke on June 28, and concludes with the text of the telegrams exchanged between the Kaiser and the Czar, and with a portion of the correspondence which ensued between the German Government and its representatives abroad.

The German "White Paper" was compiled to include events up to Aug. 1, and is silent with regard to Belgium and the negotiations with the Government of Great Britain. It does not deal with England, in fact, as a factor in the war, which is depicted as a Russo-German conflict pure and simple. Aside from this omission, the most remarkable feature of the document is this frank statement:

"Austria had to admit that it would not be consistent either with the dignity or the self-preservation of the Monarchy to look on longer at the operations at the other side of the border without taking action. * * * We were able to assure our ally most heartily of our agreement with her view of the situation, and to assure her that any action she might consider it necessary to take in order to put an end to the movement in Servia directed against the existence of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy would receive our approval. We were fully aware, in this connection, that warlike moves on the part of Austria-Hungary against Servia would bring Russia into the question, and might draw us into a war in accordance with our duties as an ally."

The full text of the German "White Paper" follows:

Memorandum and Documents With Regard to the Outbreak of the War.

On June 28 last the successor to the Austrian throne, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were assassinated by the revolver shots of a member of a Servian band of conspirators. An investigation of the crime by Austro-Hungarian officials has revealed that the plot to take the life of the Archduke was planned and promoted in Belgrade with the co-operation of official Servian individuals and was carried out with weapons from the Servian Government depot.

This crime was bound to open the eyes of the whole civilized world, not only with regard to the object of Servian politics as relating to the existence and integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, but also with regard to the criminal means that the Pan-Servian propaganda did not hesitate to employ in order to attain these ends. The ultimate object of these policies was to revolutionize gradually and finally to bring about a separation of the southwestern region of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy from that empire and unite it with Servia.

The repeated and formal declarations of Servia to Austria-Hungary to bring about good neighborly relations did not change this trend of Servian politics in the least. For the third time in the course of the last six years Servia has brought Europe to the verge of a world war in this manner. She could only do this because she believed herself supported by Russia in her endeavors.

As a result of the developments of the year 1908 growing out of the Turkish revolution, Russian policies had begun to organize a league of the Balkan States directed against the existence of Turkey, under Russian patronage. This alliance of the Balkan States which was successful in crowding Turkey out of her European possessions in 1911, came to grief over the question of the disposition of the spoils. Russian policy was not, however, frightened by this failure. It was the idea of Russian statesmen that there should be formed a new Balkan League under Russian patronage, whose activities should be directed this time not against Turkey, which had been driven from the Balkans, but against the existence of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The idea was that Servia should cede to Bulgaria the section of Macedonia that she had won in the last Balkan war and offset the loss by the acquisition of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the expense of the Monarchy of the Danube. For this purpose Bulgaria, by her isolation, was to be made pliable, Rumania, as the result of a propaganda undertaken with the aid of France, was to be chained to Russia, and Servia was to be referred to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In view of these circumstances Austria had to admit that it would not be consistent either with the dignity or self-preservation of the monarchy to look on longer at the operations on the other side of the border without taking action. The Austro-Hungarian Government advised us of this view of the situation and asked our opinion in the matter. We were able to assure our ally most heartily of our agreement with her view of the situation and to assure her that any action that she might consider it necessary to take in order to put an end to the movement in Servia directed against the existence of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy would receive our approval. We were fully aware in this connection that warlike moves on the part of Austria-Hungary against Servia would bring Russia into the question and might draw us into a war in accordance with our duties as an ally. However, recognizing the vital interests of Austria-Hungary which were at stake, we could neither advise our ally to a compliance that would have been inconsistent with her dignity, nor could we deny her our support in this great hour of need. We were all the more unable to do this inasmuch as our interests also were seriously threatened as a result of the continuous Servian agitation. If Servia, with the help of Russia and France, had been allowed to imperil the existence of the neighboring monarchy any longer, this would lead to the gradual downfall of Austria and would result in submission to Slavic sway under the Russian sceptre, thus making the position of the Germanic race in Central Europe untenable. A morally weakened Austria breaking down as the result of the advance of Russian Pan-Slavism, would no longer be an ally on whom we could count and upon whom we could rely, such as we need in view of the attitude of our eastern and western neighbors, which has constantly grown more threatening. We therefore gave Austria an entirely free hand in her action against Servia. We have taken no part in the preparations.

Austria chose the way, laying before the Servian Government in detail the immediate relation between the murder and the general Servian movement, not only tolerated by the Servian Government, but supported by it, which an investigation of the murder at Serajevo had established. At the same time Servia was asked by Austria to put an absolute end to these activities and to allow Austria to punish the guilty parties. Austria demanded as a guarantee for the carrying out of the proceedings participation in the investigation on Servian territory and the definite dissolution of the various Pan-Servian societies carrying on an agitation against Austria-Hungary. The Imperial and Royal Government set a time limit of forty-eight hours for the unconditional acceptance of her terms. One day after the Austro-Hungarian note had been handed to it the Servian Government began mobilization. When, after the expiration of the time limit, the Servian Government made a reply which, while satisfying the demands of Austria-Hungary on certain points, made known emphatically with regard to the essential ones its intention to refuse the just demands of the monarchy by means of temporizing and the introduction of new negotiations, Austria broke off diplomatic relations with Servia without having recourse to further negotiations or allowing herself to be put off by Servian assurances, the value of which she knows well enough—to her sorrow.

From that moment Austria was actually in a state of war with Servia, which was publicly proclaimed by means of the official declaration of war on the 28th of the month.

From the very beginning of the conflict we took the stand that this was an affair of Austria which she alone would have to bring to a decision with Servia. We have therefore devoted our entire efforts to localizing the war and to convincing the other powers that Austria-Hungary was compelled to take justified defensive methods and appeal to arms. We took the stand emphatically that no civilized nation had the right in this struggle against lack of culture [Unkultur] and criminal political morality to prevent Austria from acting and to take away the just punishment from Servia. We instructed our representatives abroad in that sense.

At the same time the Austro-Hungarian Government informed the Russian Government that her (Austria's) move against Servia was entirely a defensive measure designed to put a stop to Servian agitation, but that Austria-Hungary was compelled by necessity to demand guarantees of a continued friendly attitude on the part of Servia toward the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Austria-Hungary, the note to Russia stated, had no intention of bringing about a disturbance of the balance of power in the Balkans. Both the French and the English Government, replying to our explanation that the German Government wished and was trying to localize the conflict, promised to work in the same interest. In the meantime these efforts did not succeed in preventing Russia's interference in the Austro-Servian disagreement.

The Russian Government issued an official communiqué on July 24, according to which it would be impossible for Russia to remain indifferent in the Servian-Austrian conflict. The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sazonof, made this position known to the Imperial Ambassador, Count Pourtalès. On the afternoon of July 26 the Austro-Hungarian Government again explained through its Ambassador in St. Petersburg that Austria-Hungary had no plans of conquest, but only wished to have peace at last on her frontiers. In the course of the same day the first reports of Russian mobilization reached Berlin. On the evening of the 26th the Imperial Ambassadors at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg were directed to call the attention of the English, French, and Russian Governments energetically to the danger of this Russian mobilization. After Austria-Hungary had officially declared to Russia that she did not seek the acquisition of any territory in Servia, the decision for world peace lay entirely in St. Petersburg. The same day the Imperial Ambassador at St. Petersburg was directed to make the following statement to the Russian Government:

> The military preparatory measures of Russia will compel us to take counter-action which must consist in the mobilization of the army. Mobilization, however, indicates war. Inasmuch as we know France's obligations toward Russia, this mobilization would be directed simultaneously against Russia and France. We cannot assume that Russia wishes to let loose such a European war. Inasmuch as Austria-Hungary will not impair the continuance of the Servian Kingdom, we are of the opinion that Russia can adopt a policy of waiting. We shall be all the more able to support Russia's wish not to allow the integrity of the Servian Kingdom to be called into question, since Austria does not call this integrity into question herself. It will be easy to find a basis of agreement in the further course of the affair.

On July 27 the Russian Minister for War, Suchomlinof, gave the German Military Attaché his word of honor that no mobilization order had as yet been issued. He said that for the present preparatory measures were being taken, no horses being levied and no reservists being called in. In case Austria-Hungary were to cross the Servian boundary, the military districts facing Austria, those of Kieff, Odessa, Moscow, and Kazan, would be mobilized. Under no circumstances would there be a mobilization of the districts lying on the German front: St. Petersburg, Vilna, and Warsaw. In answer to the Military Attaché's question as to what was the object of mobilization against Austria-Hungary, the Russian War Minister shrugged his shoulders and referred to the diplomats. Thereupon the Military Attaché indicated that measures to mobilize against Austria-Hungary were also decidedly threatening to Germany. In the following days reports concerning the Russian mobilization followed each other in quick succession. Among these were reports concerning preparations on the German border, such as the declaration of a state of war in Kovno, the departure of the Warsaw garrison, and the strengthening of the Alexandrovo garrison. On July 27 the first reports of preparatory measures by France arrived. The Fourteenth Corps discontinued its manoeuvres and returned to garrison duty.

In the meantime we continued to exert our most energetic influence on the Cabinets to insure the localization of the conflict.

On the 26th Sir Edward Grey had suggested that the differences between Austria-Hungary and Servia be laid before a conference of the Ambassadors of Germany, France, and Italy, with himself presiding over the sessions. To this suggestion we replied that, while we approved his tender, we could not take part in such a conference because we could not call upon Austria to appear before a European court in her controversy with Servia.

France agreed to Sir Edward Grey's proposal, but it was finally brought to naught because Austria, as was to be expected, held herself aloof.

True to our conviction that an act of mediation could not take into consideration the Austro-Servian conflict, which was purely an Austro-Hungarian affair, but would have to take into consideration only the relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, we continued our efforts to bring about an understanding between these two powers. We were also willing, after declining the conference idea, to transmit a further proposal by Sir Edward Grey to Vienna, in which he urged that Austria-Hungary either agree to accept the Servian answer as sufficient or to look upon it as a basis for further conversations. The Austro-Hungarian Government, in full appreciation of our mediatory activity, replied to this proposal that, coming as it did after the opening of hostilities, it was too late.

In spite of this we continued our mediatory efforts to the utmost and advised Vienna to make any possible compromise consistent with the dignity of the Monarchy. Unluckily, all of these mediatory acts were soon overtaken by the military preparations of Russia and France. On July 29 the Russian Government officially announced in Berlin that it had mobilized four army districts. At the same time additional reports reached us of rapidly progressing military preparations by France on land and sea. On the same day the Imperial Ambassador at St. Petersburg had a conversation with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning which he reported as follows by telegraph:

> The Minister tried to persuade me to agree in behalf of my Government to a conversation of four parties to devise means of moving Austria-Hungary to give up those demands touching on the sovereignty of Servia. While I agreed to a complete transmission of the conversation, I took the stand that, since Russia had decided on the ominous step of mobilization, it was difficult for me to exchange any opinions on this subject, and it almost seemed impossible to do so. I said that what Russia now demanded of us in respect to Austria-Hungary was the same thing of which Austria-Hungary was accused regarding Servia—a usurpation of the rights of sovereignty; that Austria-Hungary had promised to be considerate of Russian interests by declaring her territorial disinterestedness, a great concession on the part of a nation waging war. For this reason, I said, an opportunity should be given the Dual Monarchy to settle her dispute with Servia alone. There would be time enough to come back to the subject of safe-guarding Servian sovereignty when peace terms were to be concluded.
>
> I added very earnestly that at the present moment the Austro-Servian affair was secondary to the danger of a European conflagration, and I made every effort to show the Minister the greatness of this danger.
>
> It was impossible to change Sazonof's mind on the point that Russia could not desert Servia now.

Similarly the Military Attache at St. Petersburg reported by telegraph on the 29th as follows, regarding an interview with the Chief of the General Staff of the Russian Army:

> The Chief of the General Staff asked me to call and informed me that he had just come from His Majesty. He stated that he had been instructed by the Minister for War to assure me again that everything had remained the same as it had been explained to me by the Minister two days ago. He offered me a written confirmation and gave me his word of honor in the most formal manner that mobilization had begun nowhere, that is to say, not a single man or horse had been levied up to that hour, three o'clock in the afternoon. He stated that he could not answer for the future, but he could declare most emphatically that no mobilization was desired by His Majesty in the districts touching on our boundary. However, many reports have reached here and also Warsaw and Vilna of the levying of reservists in various parts of the empire. I therefore told the General that I was confronted with a riddle as the result of his announcements to me. On his word as an officer he repeated, however, that such reports were untrue; that a false alarm may have been raised here and there.
>
> In view of the positive, numerous reports before me of actual levying, I am compelled to consider the conversation as an attempt to mislead us with regard to the extent of the measures that have already been taken.

Inasmuch as the Russian Government, in reply to the several inquiries regarding the reasons for its threatening attitude, several times alluded to the circumstance that Austria-Hungary had not yet begun any conversations in St. Petersburg, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, at our request, was directed on July 29 to begin the conversations with Mr. Sazonof. Count Szapary was authorized to make known to the Russian Minister the contents of the note to Servia which had been, as it were, overtaken by the declaration of war, and to receive any suggestions that might still come from the Russian side, as well as to discuss with Sazonof all questions touching directly on the Austro-Russian relations.

Shoulder to shoulder with England we continued to work without cessation for mediation, and supported every suggestion in Vienna which we believed showed hope of the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the conflict. As late as the 30th we transmitted an English proposal to Vienna which established this basis of negotiation, that Austria-Hungary, after succeeding in marching into Servia, should dictate her terms there. We had to assume that Russia would accept this basis.

While these efforts of ours for mediation, supported by English diplomacy, were being continued with increasing urgency in the time from July 29 to the 31st, there constantly came new and increasing reports concerning Russian mobilization measures. The assembling of troops on the East Prussian border and the declaration of a state of war in all important places on the Russian western boundary no longer left any doubt of the fact that Russian mobilization was actively going on against us, while at the same time all such measures were denied anew on word of honor to our representative at St. Petersburg. Even before the reply to the last English-German mediation proposal, the basis of which must have been known in St. Petersburg, could reach Berlin from Vienna, Russia ordered a general mobilization. On the same day an exchange of telegrams took place between his Majesty the Kaiser and King and Czar Nicholas in which his Majesty called the Czar's attention to the threatening character of the Russian mobilization and to the continuance of his own activity as mediator.

On July 31 the Czar directed the following telegram to his Majesty:

> I thank you from my heart for your mediation, which permits a gleam of hope that everything can yet be settled peaceably. It is a technical impossibility for us to halt our military preparations which became necessary through Austria's mobilization. We are far from desirous of war. So long as the negotiations continue with Austria concerning Servia, my troops will not undertake any challenging action. I solemnly pledge you my word as to that. I am trusting in the grace of God with all my might and hope for the success of your mediation in Vienna, for the welfare of our countries and for the peace of Europe. Your sincerely devoted
>
> NICHOLAS.

To this his Majesty the Kaiser replied:

> Upon your appeal to my friendship and your plea for my help, I have undertaken a mediatory action between your Government and the Austro-Hungarian Government. While this negotiation was under way your troops were mobilized against Austria-Hungary, which is allied with me, as a consequence of which my mediation was almost made illusory, as I have already informed you. Notwithstanding this, I continued it. Now I am in receipt of reliable reports of serious preparations for war on my eastern boundary also. Responsibility for the safety of my empire compels me to take counter defensive measures. I have carried my efforts for the maintenance of world peace to the utmost limit. It is not I that bear the responsibility for the calamity that now threatens the entire civilized world. Yet at this moment it lies in your power to stave it off. No one threatens the honor and might of Russia, which might have awaited the result of my mediation. The friendship for you and your empire which was bequeathed to me by my grandfather on his deathbed has always been sacred to me, and I have been faithful to Russia when she was hard pressed, especially in her last war. It is still possible for you to maintain the peace of Europe if Russia will decide to put a stop to the military measures that threaten Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Even before this telegram reached its destination the mobilization of the entire Russian fighting force, which had been ordered in the forenoon of the same day, openly directed against us, was in full swing. The Czar's telegram, however, was sent at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

After the mobilization became known in Berlin, the Imperial Ambassador at St. Petersburg was ordered on the afternoon of July 31 to advise the Russian Government that Germany had declared a state of war as a counter move to the mobilization of the Russian Army and Navy, which would have to be followed by mobilization unless Russia ceased her military preparations against Germany and Austria-Hungary within twelve hours, and so advise Germany.

At the same time the Imperial Ambassador at Paris was directed to request an explanation from the French Government within eighteen hours as to whether, in the case of a Russo-German war, France would remain neutral.

The Russian Government destroyed the painstaking mediatory work of the European State Chancelleries, shortly before its successful outcome, by her mobilization, which endangered the safety of the German Empire. The mobilization measures, concerning the seriousness of which to the Russian Government no doubt was allowed to arise from the beginning, together with her continued denial, show clearly that Russia desired the war.

The Imperial Ambassador at St. Petersburg delivered the message that had been given to him for Mr. Sazonof on July 31 at midnight.

After the expiration of the time limit set for Russia without the receipt of an answer to our inquiry, his Majesty the Emperor and King ordered the mobilization of the entire German Army and the Imperial Navy at 5 P. M. on Aug. 1. In the meantime the Imperial Ambassador at St. Petersburg had been instructed to hand a declaration of war to the Russian Government in case no favorable reply was issued before the expiration of the time limit. However, before a report regarding the execution of this order arrived, Russian troops crossed our border and advanced on German territory, namely, as early as the afternoon of Aug. 1.

By this move Russia began the war against us.

In the meantime the Imperial Ambassador at Paris put the question that he had been ordered to present before the French Cabinet at 7 P. M. on July 31.

To this the French Prime Minister made an ambiguous and unsatisfactory reply at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 1. This does not give a clear picture of the French position, since it was limited to the statement that France would do what her interests seemed to warrant. A few hours later, at 5 in the afternoon, the complete mobilization of the entire French Army and Navy was ordered.

On the morning of the following day France opened hostilities.

Concluded on Aug. 2, noon.

The Austro-Hungarian Note to Servia.

From the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, July 25, 1914.

BERLIN, July 24.

The Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade at 6 o'clock last night handed to the Servian Government a verbal note with the demands of the Austro-Hungarian Government. In the note the answer is requested by 6 P. M., July 25. It reads as follows:

> On March 31, 1909, the Royal Servian Minister at the Court of Vienna, at the order of his Government, handed the following explanation to the Imperial and Royal Government: "Servia admits that her rights were not interfered with by the events in Bosnia, and that she will in accordance therewith accommodate herself to the resolutions which the Powers will draw up in reference to Article 25 of the Berlin Convention. Servia, in following the advice of the Great Powers, pledges herself to give up the attitude of protest and resistance which she has assumed in regard to the annexation since October last, and she further pledges herself to change the course of her present policies opposed to Austria-Hungary and to live in future with the latter as a friendly neighbor."
>
> The history of the past few years, and especially the painful developments of June 28, have indicated the presence of a subversive movement in Servia, the object of which is to separate certain sections of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy from the Empire. This movement which has arisen before the eyes of the Servian Government, has resulted in acts of terrorism and a long line of attempts on human life, ending in murder outside the territory of the Kingdom.
>
> Far from attempting to carry out the formal pledges made in the declaration of March 31, 1909, the Servian Government has done nothing to suppress these activities. It tolerated the criminal acts of the various societies directed against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the unbridled utterances of the press, the glorification of those committing crimes, participation by officers and officials in subversive intrigues; she countenanced an unhealthy propaganda in the public schools and, finally, all manifestations which could mislead the Servian populace into hatred of the Monarchy and scorn of its management.
>
> This tolerance, of which the Royal Servian Government was guilty, continued even at the moment when the events of June 28 showed the whole world the terrible consequences of such toleration.
>
> It is made clear from the utterances and admissions of the criminal authors of the attack of June 28 that the Serajevo murder was planned in Belgrade, that the murderers obtained the weapons and bombs with which they were supplied from Servian officers and officials, members of the Narodna Odbrana, and, finally, that leading Servian officials on the boundary sent the criminals and their weapons to Bosnia under their auspices.
>
> The above results of the investigation no longer permit the Austro-Hungarian Government to observe the attitude of forbearance toward actions that for years have aroused prejudice against it, actions which had their centre in Belgrade and have been carried over to the territories of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy from that point. These developments make it incumbent upon the Austro-Hungarian Government to put an end to the revolutionary movements which constitute a constant threat to the peace of the monarchy.
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> In order to attain this end the Austro-Hungarian Government finds itself compelled to demand an official assurance from the Servian Government that it denounce the anti-Austro-Hungarian propaganda, that is to say, that it denounce every effort, the ultimate object of which is to sever territory from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and that it pledges itself to do everything in its power to suppress this criminal and terrorizing propaganda.
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> In order to give an official character to these promises the Royal Servian Government will publish the following statement on the first page of its official organ on July 26:
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> "The Royal Servian Government condemns the propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary, that is to say, every activity the object of which is to sever territories from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and it regrets sincerely the terrible consequences of these criminal operations.
>
> "The Royal Servian Government regrets that Servian officers and officials have taken part in the above-mentioned propaganda and thereby jeopardized the pleasant, neighborly relations which the Royal Government formally pledged itself to cultivate, in its declaration of March 31, 1909.
>
> "The Royal Government, which disapproves of and rejects every thought or every attempt to interfere with the destiny of the inhabitants of any part of Austria-Hungary, considers it its duty to call the attention of the officers and officials and of the entire populace of the kingdom most emphatically to the fact that it will in future take the strongest measures against individuals found guilty of such acts, to prevent and to suppress which every effort will be made.
>
> "This declaration will be brought to the attention of the Royal Army by an order of the day from his Majesty the King and will be published in the official organ of the army.
>
> "Furthermore the Royal Servian Government pledges itself:
>
> "1. To suppress every publication that incites to hatred and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the general tendency of which is directed against the territorial integrity of the latter.
>
> "2. To proceed at once to the dissolution of the Society Narodna Odbrana, and to confiscate all its material for propaganda; also to proceed in the same way against other societies and organizations in Servia that are carrying on a propaganda against Austria-Hungary. The Royal Government will take the necessary measures to prevent the dissolved societies from renewing their activities under different names or in other forms.
>
> "3. To set aside everything in the public instruction of Servia, including the teaching corps, as well as the teaching materials, that tends or might tend to nurture the propaganda against Austria-Hungary.
>
> "4. To dismiss from the military service and the public service in general all officers and employes who are guilty of propaganda against Austria-Hungary, whose names, together with the accusations against them, the Austro-Hungarian Government reserves the right of making known to the Royal Government.
>
> "5. To consent to the co-operation of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government in Servia to help suppress the subversive movement against the territorial integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.
>
> "6. To institute a legal trial of the conspirators in the plot of June 28, who are on Servian territory. Officials delegated by the Austro-Hungarian Government will take part in the proceedings.
>
> "7. To proceed with all speed to arrest Major Voja Tankosic and a certain Milan Ciganovic, Servian State officials, who have been compromised as a result of the investigation.
>
> "8. To take appropriate steps to prevent assistance by Servian officials in smuggling weapons and explosives across the border, and to dismiss from the service and severely punish those representatives of the frontier service of Schabatz and Loznica who helped those concerned in the crime of Serajevo to cross the border.
>
> "9. To make an explanation to the Austro-Hungarian Government regarding the not easily justifiable utterances of high Servian officials in Servia and abroad who, regardless of their official positions, did not hesitate to express themselves as unfriendly to Austria in interviews after the crime of June 28.
>
> "10. To advise the Austro-Hungarian Government without delay with regard to the carrying out of the measures outlined above."
>
> The Austro-Hungarian Government awaits the reply of the Royal Government at the latest by Saturday, the 25th inst., at 6 P. M.
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> A memorandum of the results of the investigation of Serajevo, in so far as they concern the functionaries mentioned in paragraphs 7 and 8, is inclosed with this note.
>
> [Inclosure.]
>
> The investigation by the court at Serajevo against Gabrilo Princip and accomplices in the assassination committed on June 28 of this year has up to now established the following facts:
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> 1. The plot to murder Archduke Franz Ferdinand during his stay in Serajevo was planned by Gabrilo Princip, Nedeljko Gabrinovic, a certain Milan Ciganovic, and Trifko Grabez, with the assistance of Major Voja Tankkosic.
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> 2. The six bombs and four Browning pistols which were used by the criminals were obtained for them and handed to Princip, Gabrinovic, and Grabez in Belgrade by a certain Milan Ciganovic, and Major Voja Tankosic.
>
> 3. The bombs are hand grenades coming from the arsenal of the Servian Army at Kragujevac.
>
> 4. In order to make sure of the success of the attempt, Milan Ciganovic instructed Princip, Gabrinovic, and Grabez in the art of hurling bombs, and taught Princip and Grabez how to shoot with Browning pistols in a forest beside the shooting grounds of Topschider.
>
> 5. In order to make possible the crossing of the Bosnia-Herzegovina frontier and the smuggling in of their weapons, a secret transportation system was organized by Ciganovic. The entrance of the criminals with their weapons into Bosnia and Herzegovina was carried out with the assistance of the frontier Captains at Schabatz (Rade Popovic) and Loznica, as well as the customs officer, Rudivoj Grbic of Loznica, and several other persons.

The Fremdenblatt writes, among other things, as follows: "The crime of Serajevo has revealed to the whole world the dangers that threaten us, and has directed our attention to the pressing need of insuring quiet and safety to ourselves at any cost. The Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade today made known to the Servian Government the demands which we must make to it today. It is the result of long, careful consideration and does not go any further than absolutely necessary. We must insist on the demands as they stand; for this is a matter of underground passages extending from Servia directly to the heart of our South Slavic territories. Conditions that we cannot allow to continue have made themselves apparent on the threshold of our house as a result of the encroachment of the Pan-Servian idea. Servia has covered herself with a network of societies which, with the pretext of fostering culture, preach the doctrine of hatred of us throughout the country. Emissaries are sent out to Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Crotia to incite the populace to revolt and to picture to them an imminent union of those territories with the Servian Kingdom. The Servian Government, in spite of its emphatic declaration, has done nothing to stop this movement; its tolerance has had the effect of silent consent. Anything that has been done has been done only for appearances. There are many persons of high military rank, or professors or teachers in the service of the State who are among the leaders of these societies. If one group hopes to attain its ends by means of pacts and war, the others express their conviction that a terroristic and revolutionary stage must precede the diplomatic and military action. The event of Serajevo has demonstrated that this plan of campaign is being waged against us with terrible emphasis. It has been proved that the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife was carried out with the support of officials of the kingdom. We have to deal with an irreconcilable, bitterly hostile movement, which shows itself in most varied forms, but which, in its entirety, keeps our border populace in a state of excitement, shatters the confidence of the various races in our monarchy as to our ability to maintain peace with the outside world, and is the main point for the beginning of all efforts against us, and causes much precious blood to flow on our territories. The results of this agitation have frequently been felt in our economic life. Thousands of careers have been blasted as a result of the alarming crises following the constantly recurring Pan-Servian scare. Were we to endure all this without stepping in to take decided action against it, the same agitators who continually, for the sake of rhetorical effect, accuse us of the misuse of power, would call this a sign of weakness, lack of will, and fear. They would state that we do not dare to defend ourselves, and in that way they would find new supporters and would feel encouraged to a doubly strong attack. While we are making our will felt, we are bringing the Servian people themselves to a realization of their position. They will see that they have been deceived, that the movement for a greater Servia will break against an iron wall, that the monarchy is determined to spurn them. The feeling that we have to deal with a condition that has become unbearable, that a stop must be put to it, is so strong among our people that complaints concerning the long delay in dealing with the situation are getting louder. This impatience and criticism can be understood. But the Austro-Hungarian Government did not wish to act in anger, not without the most careful testing of every circumstance, not without making absolutely certain what demands must be made. Servia has been allowed a brief time in which to comply with our demands. We do not wish to lengthen the period of the crisis that weighs down our economic life and is making all Europe uneasy. We want to adjust an untenable relation as quickly as possible, convince public opinion in Servia of our determination, and finally come to a settlement. We hope that Servia will bow to the desires that we have expressed within the time set. There is no more reason to doubt our determined will to maintain our position under all circumstances than to doubt our sincere wish that better relations may be developed in the future between Servia and Austria-Hungary."

VIENNA, July 24.—The newspapers declare that the note to Servia is the beginning of a defense and is not an attack, that it shows the strong will of the monarchy, but demands nothing from Servia except what should have been done long ago for the maintenance of its respect before Europe. The entire press expresses the hope that Servia, by prompt acceptance of Austria-Hungary's terms, will remove the suspicion of partnership with the murderers, and that she will be far-sighted enough to choose peace and not war.

Austria-Hungary and the Servian Note.

From The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, July 29, 1914.

VIENNA, July 27.—The note of the Royal Servian Government of July 25, 1914, reads as follows:

> The Royal Government has received the notification of the Austro-Hungarian Government of the 10th inst., and is convinced that its answer will remove every misunderstanding that threatens to disturb the pleasant neighborly relations between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Servian Kingdom.
>
> The Royal Government is certain that in dealing with the great neighboring monarchy those protests have under no pretext been renewed which formerly were made both in the Skupschtina and in explanations and negotiations of responsible representatives of the State and which, through the declaration of the Servian Government of March 18, 1909, were settled; furthermore, that since that time none of the various successive Governments of the kingdom, nor any of its officers, has made an attempt to change the political and legal conditions set up in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Royal Government is certain that the Austro-Hungarian Government has made no representations of any kind along this line except in the case of a textbook concerning which the Austro-Hungarian Government received an entirely satisfactory reply. Servia, during the Balkan crisis, gave evidence in numerous cases of her pacific and temperate policies, and it will be thanks to Servia alone and the sacrifices that she alone made in the interest of European peace if that peace continue.

On this the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy comments:

> The Royal Servian Government limits itself to the statement that since it made the declaration of March 18, 1909, no effort has been made by the Servian Government or its officers to alter the position of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
>
> Thereby it consciously and willfully evades the grounds on which we base our course, since we did not make the claim that it and its officials had undertaken anything of an official nature along this line.
>
> Our grievance rather is this, that it failed to suppress movements directed against the territorial integrity of the monarchy in spite of the pledges made in the note in question.
>
> Its pledge consisted of this, that the entire trend of its policies was to be changed and pleasant, neighborly relations with the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy brought about; not merely to refrain from officially taking up the question of Bosnia's belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

The Servian note thereupon continues:

> The Royal Government cannot be held responsible for utterances of a private character such as newspaper articles and the peaceful work of societies, utterances which are quite ordinary in almost all countries and which are not generally under State control, especially since the Royal Government, in the solution of a great number of questions that came up between Servia and Austria-Hungary, showed much consideration as a result of which most of these questions were settled in the best interests of the progress of the two neighboring countries.

Comment of the Austro-Hungarian Government:

> The contention of the Royal Servian Government that utterances of the press and the activities of societies have a private character and are not under the control of the State is contrary to the practice of modern States, even under the freest interpretation of the rights of the press and societies, which are of public legal character and both subject to State supervision. Moreover, Servian practice is to exercise such control. The charge against the Servian Government is that it has entirely failed to inspect its press and societies whose acts hostile to Austria-Hungary were known to it.

The Servian note continues:

> The Royal Government was therefore painfuly surprised to hear the contention that Servian subjects had taken part in the preparations for the murder committed in Serajevo. It had hoped to be invited to co-operate in the investigations following this crime and was prepared, in order to prove the entire correctness of its acts, to proceed against all persons concerning whom it had received information.

Comment of the Austro-Hungarian Government:

> This contention is incorrect. The Servian Government had been carefully advised as to certain definite persons who were suspected, and it was not only in the position but bound by its internal laws to begin an action spontaneously. It did nothing at all along these lines.

Servia's note continues:

> In conformity with the wish of the Austro-Hungarian Government, the Royal Government is prepared to turn over to the court, regardless of station or rank, any Servian subject concerning whose participation in the crime at Serajevo proofs may be given to it. The Government pledges itself especially to publish on the first page of the official organ of July 26 the following declaration:
>
> "The Royal Servian Government condemns every propaganda that may be directed against Austria-Hungary; that is to say, all efforts designed ultimately to sever territory from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and it regrets sincerely the sad consequences of these criminal machinations."

Comment of the Austro-Hungarian Government:

> Our demand read as follows: "The Royal Servian Government condemns the propaganda that is directed against Austria-Hungary * * *." The change made by the Royal Servian Government in the declaration demanded by us infers that such a propaganda against Austria-Hungary does not exist or that it is unknown to the Royal Government. This formula is not sincere, and conceals something in order that the Servian Government later may reserve an avenue of escape, saying that in its declaration it did not disavow the existence of the present propaganda, and did not recognize it as inimical to the monarchy, whereupon it could mislead further to the contention that it would not be pledged to suppress a propaganda like the present one.

Servia's note continues:

> The Royal Government regrets that, in accordance with advices from the Austro-Hungarian Government, certain Servian officers and functionaries are taking an active part in the present propaganda and that they have thereby jeopardized the pleasant neighborly relations to the maintenance of which the Royal Government was formally pledged by the declaration of March 31, 1909.
>
> The Government (what follows here is similar to the text demanded).

Comment of the Austro-Hungarian Government:

> The formal declaration demanded by us was as follows: "The Royal Government regrets that Servian officers and functionaries * * * took part in * * *." Also in this choice of words and in the additional clause "in accordance with advices from the Austro-Hungarian Government," it is shown that the Servian Government is carrying out the object indicated above—to allow itself free rein in the future.

Servia's note continues:

> The Royal Government further pledges itself:
>
> 1. To introduce a provision in the press law on the occasion of the next regular session of the Skuptschtina, according to which instigations to hatred and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, as well as any publication directed in general against the territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary, shall be punished severely.
>
> The Government pledges itself, on the occasion of the coming revision of the Constitution, to add to Article XXII. a clause permitting the confiscation of publications, the confiscation of which, under the present Article XXII. of the Constitution, would be impossible.

Observation of the Austro-Hungarian Government:

> We had demanded:
>
> "1. The suppression of all publications that arouse people to hatred and contempt for the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and whose tendency is directed against the territorial integrity of the monarchy."
>
> We thus wished to obligate Servia to take measures for having such attacks in the press cease in future; we wished, therefore, to be sure that we had won certain success in this direction.
>
> Instead, Servia offers to make certain laws that may lead to the above result, to wit:
>
> (a) A law by which the individuals may be punished for above-mentioned statements of the press hostile to the monarchy. This is nothing to us, especially as it is well known that the punishment of individuals for press misdemeanors is possible only in very rare cases, and, under a correspondingly lax handling of such a law, even these few would not be punished. Thus this is a suggestion which in no wise answers our demand, and therefore does not offer us the slightest guarantee of the result desired by us.
>
> (b) An addition to Article XXII. of the Constitution to the effect that confiscation be allowed—a suggestion that likewise must fail to satisfy us, since the existence of such a law in Servia is of no use to us. What would be of use would be the promise of the Government to enforce it, which promise is not made to us.
>
> Therefore these suggestions are thoroughly unsatisfactory, all the more so as they are of an evasive nature, since we are not told within what space of time these laws will be enacted, and since if the enactment of the laws should be refused by the Skupschtina—to say nothing of the possible resignation of the Government—all would remain as it was.

Servia's note continues:

> 2. The Government possesses no proof—and the note of the Austro-Hungarian Government provides it with none—that the "Narodna Odbrana" Society and other similar associations have up to the present committed any criminal acts through any of their members. Nevertheless, the Royal Government will accept the demand of the Austro-Hungarian Government and dissolve the Narodna Odbrana Society, as well as all societies that may work against Austria-Hungary.

Observation of the Imperial and Royal Government:

> The anti-monarchical propaganda of the Narodna Odbrana and the associations affiliated with it fills all public life in Servia; it is therefore a quite unreliable statement on the part of the Servian Government to maintain that it knows nothing about this society.
>
> To say nothing of the fact that the demand made by us is not entirely granted, since we furthermore demanded:
>
> That the means of propaganda of these associations should be confiscated.
>
> That the reorganization of the dissolved associations under other names and in other forms should be prevented.
>
> Concerning these two points the Belgrade Government preserves complete silence, so that we have no assurance, in the partial agreement given us, that an end will be put to the anti-Austrian associations, especially of the "Narodna Odbrana," by their dissolution.

Servia's note continues:

> 3. The Royal Servian Government agrees to eliminate forthwith from public education in Servia everything that might help the propaganda against Austria-Hungary, provided that the Austro-Hungarian Government gives it actual proof of this propaganda.

Observation of the Imperial and Royal Government:

> Upon this point also the Servian Government demands proofs that, in the public instruction courses of Servia, there is anti-Austrian propaganda, although it must be aware that the books employed in the Servian schools contain such matter, and that a great part of the Servian teachers are in the Narodna Odbrana and affiliated associations.
>
> Moreover, in this case also, the Servian Government has not met a part of our demands, since, in its text, it left out this addition desired by us, "as well as the body of teachers and the means of teaching are concerned"—an addition which clearly shows where the anti-Austrian propaganda in the Servian schools is to be sought.

Servia's note continues:

> 4. The Royal Government is also ready to discharge from military and civil service such officers—provided it is proved against them by legal investigation—who have implicated themselves in acts directed against the territorial integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy; the Government expects that, for the purpose of instituting proceedings, the Austro-Hungarian Government will impart the names of these officers and employes and the acts of which they are accused.

Observation of the Imperial and Royal Government:

> In view of the fact that the Royal Servian Government makes the discharge of the officers and employes in question from military and civil service dependent on whether they are found guilty after trial, its accession to our demand is limited to those cases where such persons have committed acts laying them open to legal penalties. Since, however, we demand the elimination of those officers and employes who are making an anti-Austrian propaganda, which in Servia is not usually punishable by law, it would seem that in this case also our demands have not been met.

Servia's note continues:

> 5. The Royal Servian Government must confess that it is not quite clear as to the sense and scope of the desire of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the effect that the royal Servian Government bind itself to allow the co-operation within its territory of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government, but it nevertheless declares itself willing to permit such co-operation as might be in conformity with international law and criminal procedure, as well as with friendly neighborly relations.

Observation of the Austro-Hungarian Government:

> International law has as little to do with this question as criminal procedure. The question is purely one of national policing, to be solved by special agreement. Servia's statement is, therefore, incomprehensible and, on account of its vague form, would give rise to insurmountable difficulties if an endeavor were made to arrange the agreement.

Servia's note continues:

> 6. The Royal Government naturally holds itself bound to institute an investigation against all such persons as were concerned in the plot of June 15-28, or are supposed to have been concerned in it, and are on Servian soil. As to the co-operation of special delegates of the Austro-Hungarian Government in this investigation, the Servian Government cannot accept such co-operation, since this would be a violation of the laws and criminal procedure. However, in individual cases, information as to the progress of the investigation might be given the Austro-Hungarian delegates.

Observation of the Austro-Hungarian Government:

> Our demand was perfectly clear and not to be misunderstood. We wished:
>
> (1.) The institution of a legal investigation against those implicated in the plot.
>
> (2.) That Austro-Hungarian representatives should take part in the investigation. ("recherche," in contradistinction to "enquete judiciaire.")
>
> (3.) We did not desire that Austro-Hungarian representatives take part in the Servian legal proceedings; all we wished them to do was to co-operate in the police preliminaries, and help get together and corroborate the evidence for the investigation. If the Servian Government misunderstands us it does so purposely, since the difference between "enquete judiciaire" and the simple "recherches" must certainly be plain to it. Since it wished to be free of all control in the proceedings to be instituted, which, if properly conducted, would have results highly undesirable for it, and as it has no loophole for plausibly declining our co-operation in the police proceedings (analogous cases for such police intervention exist in great number) it has taken a ground that gives to its refusal the appearance of right and to our demand the stamp of impossibility.

The Servian note continues:

> 7. On the very evening on which your note arrived the Royal Government caused the arrest of Major Voislar Tankosic. But, regarding Milan Ciganovic, who is a subject of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and who was employed until June 15 (as candidate) in the Department of Railroads, it has not been possible to arrest this man up to now, for which reason a warrant has been issued against him.
>
> The Austro-Hungarian Government is requested, in order that the investigation may be made as soon as possible, to make known in the specified form what grounds of suspicion exist, and the proofs of guilt collected at the investigation in Serajevo.

Observation of the Austro-Hungarian Government:

> This answer is insincere. Ciganovic, according to our investigation, went on a furlough three days after the crime, when it became known that he was concerned in the plot, and repaired to Ribari in the service of the Prefect of Police of Belgrade. So that it is incorrect to say that between June 15 and 28, Ciganovic was already out of the Servian service. To this must be added that the Prefect of Police of Belgrade, who himself had brought about the departure of Ciganovic, and who knew where the latter was, declared in an inter-

FULL TEXT OF THE GERMAN "WHITE PAPER"

view that there was no man of the name of Milan Ciganovic in Belgrade.

The Servian note continues:

8. The Servian Government will increase the severity and scope of its measures against the smuggling of arms and explosives.

It goes without saying that it will at once start an investigation and mete out severe punishment to the frontier officials of the Sabac-Losnica line who failed in their duty and allowed those responsible for the crime to cross the frontier.

9. The Royal Government is willing to give explanations of the statements made in interviews by its officials in Servia and foreign countries after the crime, and which, according to the Austro-Hungarian Government, were anti-Austrian, as soon as the said Government indicates where these statements were made and provides proofs that such statements were actually made by the said officials. The Royal Government will itself take steps to collect the necessary proofs and means of transmission for this purpose.

Observation of the Austro-Hungarian Government:

> The Royal Servian Government must have perfectly good knowledge of these interviews. If it requires that the Austro-Hungarian Government provide all sorts of details about these interviews and demands a regular investigation, it shows that it has no desire really to accede to this demand.

The Servian note continues:

10. The Royal Government will, in so far as this has not already occurred in this note, inform the Austro-Hungarian Government of the taking of the measures concerning the foregoing matters, as soon as such measures have been ordered and carried out.

The Royal Servian Government is of the opinion that it is mutually advantageous not to hinder the settlement of this question, and therefore, in case the Austro-Hungarian Government should not consider itself satisfied with this answer, it is ready as always to accept a peaceful solution, either by referring the decision of this question to the international tribunal at The Hague or by leaving it to the great powers who co-operated in the preparation of the explanation given by the Servian Government on the 18th-31st March, 1909. (Close of the note.)

Annex 1 A.

From the Austro-Hungarian Material.

VIENNA, July 27.—The "dossier" mentioned in the Austro-Hungarian circular note to the foreign Embassies concerning the Servian dispute is made public today.

In this memorial, attention is called to the fact that the movement originating in Servia, which has as an object to tear away the southern portions of Austria-Hungary from the monarchy and unite them to Servia, strikes far back into the past. This propaganda, always the same in purpose, changing only in means and intensity, reached its climax at the time of the annexation crisis, and came out openly at that time with its aims. While, on the one side, the entire Servian press preached for war against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, associations were formed—to say nothing of other means of propaganda—which prepared such warfare, among which the Narodna Odbrana was the most important. Originating in a revolutionary committee, this association became entirely dependent on the Servian Foreign Office, under the direction of statesmen and officers, among them Gen. Jankovic and former Minister Ivanovic. Among the founders are also Major Oja Tankovic and Milan Pribicevic. This association had as an object the formation and equipment of bodies of volunteers for the coming war against Austria-Hungary. In addition to the memorial, a quotation is given from the association's official organ, which bears the same name, Narodna Odbrana, and is issued at the association's headquarters, wherein, in several articles, the activities and aim of this society are set forth. Therein it is stated that part of the main task of the Narodna Odbrana is to effect union between its brothers far and near on the other side of the border, and with all the rest of our friends in the world.

Austria is mentioned as the first and greatest enemy. Just as the Narodna Odbrana preaches the necessity of war with Austria, it also preaches a holy truth about our national situation. The closing chapter contains an appeal to the Government and people of Servia to prepare in every way for the struggle which the annexation foreshadowed.

The memorial tells of the Narodna Odbrana's activities at that time, as set forth in a statement of a komitadji raised by the association; it maintained a school under the direction of two of its principal members, of whom one was Tankovic, for the instruction of bands of men—schools which Gen. Jankovic and Capt. Milan Pribicevic inspected regularly. Furthermore, the komitadjis were instructed in shooting, bomb-throwing, laying of mines, blowing up of railway bridges, &c. After the solemn declaration of the Servian Government in 1909 it looked as if the end of this organization also had come. But expectations in this direction have not only not been fulfilled, but the propaganda was continued by the Servian press. The memorial adduces as an instance of this how the attack on the Bosnian local chief, Varesanin, was utilized in the public prints, which extolled the man responsible for it as a national hero and glorified his deed. These sheets were not only circulated in Servia, but were smuggled into Austria-Hungary along well-organized secret channels.

Under the same leadership as when it was founded, the Narodna Odbrana recently became the centre of an agitation, to which the Schützenbund, including 762 associations, a Sokolbund, with 3,500 members, and various other societies belonged.

Appearing in the disguise of a culture association, concerned only with the intellectual and physical development of the population of Servia as well as with its material strengthening, the Narodna Odbrana betrays its genuine reorganized programme in the above-mentioned quotations from its official organ, in which "the holy truth" is preached—that it is an inevitable necessity to carry on this fight of extermination against Austria, the first and greatest enemy, with rifle and cannon, and to prepare the people in every way for the struggle to liberate the oppressed territories where many millions of enslaved brothers are suffering. The appeals quoted in the memorial, and addresses of a like character, cast a light on the manifold foreign activities of the Narodna Odbrana and its affiliated societies, which consist of lecture tours and taking part in celebrations of Bosnian societies, at which members for the above-mentioned Servian union are openly recruited. At present an investigation is being made of the fact that the Sokol societies of Servia intended to unite with similar societies in Austria-Hungary in a union kept secret up to now. Men of trust and missionaries stirred up adults and unthinking youths. Thus Milan Pribicewitsch persuaded former Honved officers and a Lieutenant of gendarmes to leave army service in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy under serious circumstances. In the schools where teachers are educated an agitation of wide scope was developed. The wished-for fight against the Austro-Hungarian empire was also prepared militarily to the point that Servian emissaries were commissioned to destroy means of transportation, etc., and to kindle revolts and panics, in case of the outbreak of hostilities. All this is told in a special inclosure.

The memorial tells further of the connection between this activity of the Narodna Odbrana and affiliated organizations with the attempts against Cuvaj, the Royal Commissioner at Agram, in July, 1912; with the attempt of Dojcic in Agram in 1913 against Skerlecz, and the unsuccessful attempt of Schäfer on May 20 in the Agram Theatre. It then takes up the connection with the attack on the Crown Prince and his wife, and how even children in school are poisoned with thoughts of the Narodna Odbrana, and how the conspirators, with the aid of Pribicewic and Dacic, secured the weapons for the attack. Here special stress is laid on the part played by Major Tankosic, who delivered the weapons for the murder, as also on that of a certain Ciganovic, a former comitadji, now employed on the Servian railways at Belgrade, who as early as 1909 figured as a graduate of the school for instructing bands of men maintained by the Narodna Odbrana of that time. Furthermore, it is told how bombs and arms were secretly smuggled into Bosnia, which leaves no doubt that this is a well-prepared and often utilized road for the secret aims of the Narodna.

One inclosure contains a quotation from the minutes of the court-martial in Serajevo concerning the investigation of the attack on the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife. According to this, Princip, Cabrinovic, Grabes, Crupilovic, and Papovic appear as having confessed that they, in company with the fugitive Mehmedbasic, organized a plot for the murder of the Archduke and that they kept watch on him for this purpose. Cabrinovic is said to have confessed that he threw the bomb and that Gabrilo Princip carried out the attempt with the Browning pistol. Both men acknowledged that in doing the deed they premeditated murder. The other parts of the inclosure contain further statements of the guilty parties before the Judge conducting the investigation as to the origin of the plot and whence the bombs came. These were manufactured for military purposes and, judging from the way they were originally packed, came from the Servian arsenal at Kragujewac. Finally, the inclosure gives information as to the transportation of the three conspirators and their arms from Servia to Bosnia. From further testimony of witnesses it appears that a subject of Austria-Hungary wished to give information to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at Belgrade that he suspected a plan existed for an attempt on the life of the Archduke during his stay in Bosnia. It is alleged that this man was prevented from lodging this information by Belgrade police officials, who arrested him on some empty pretext just as he was entering the Consulate. It is furthermore stated that the testimony of witnesses shows that the said police officials had knowledge of the attempt planned. Since these statements have not yet been investigated no opinion can be formed for the present as to their validity. In the inclosure with the memorial it is stated: Before the reception hall of the Servian Ministry of War there are four allegorical pictures, of which three are representations of Servian victories, while the fourth shows the realization of Servia's hostile dreams against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Over a landscape that is partly mountains (Bosnia,) partly plains (Southern Hungary,) the Zora, the morning light of Servian hopes, is dawning. In the foreground stands the armed figure of a woman, on whose shield are the names of the "provinces yet to be freed"—Bosnia, Herzegovina, Wojwodina, Syrmia, Dalmatia, &c.

Annex 1 B.

The Chancellor of the German Empire to the Imperial Ambassadors in Paris, London, St. Petersburg.

Berlin, July 23, 1914.

The statements of the Austro-Hungarian Government as to the conditions under which the attempt on the life of the Austrian Crown Prince and his wife occurred make clear the aims of the Pan-Servian propaganda, and the means which it employs to accomplish its ends. Also, in view of the facts brought forward, there is no longer any doubt that Belgrade must be looked upon as the centre of action of the efforts to tear away the southern Slavic provinces from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and effect their union with the Servian Kingdom, and that these efforts develop there with the connivance, at least, of officials of the Government and army.

The Servian machinations go back many years. Servian Chauvinism showed itself in an especially marked form during the Bosnian crisis. That there was no conflict as a result of Servia's provocative attitude toward Austria-Hungary at this time was due to the moderation of the Austro-Hungarian Government and the energetic intervention of the great powers. The assurances of future good behavior which the Servian Government then gave have not been kept. Under the very eyes, or, at least, with the silent consent, of official Servia the Pan-Servian propaganda has continually grown in scope and intensity; the latest crime, the threads which lead to Belgrade, must be placed to its account. It has become unmistakably apparent that it is incompatible both with the dignity and the self-preservation of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy that it should continue to look on inactively at the plotting across the border, which continually jeopardizes the integrity of its territory. Considering the conditions, the acts as well as the demands of the Austro-Hungarian Government cannot but be looked upon as justified. Nevertheless, the attitude adopted recently both by public opinion as well as by the Government in Servia does not preclude the apprehension that the Servian Government will refuse to comply with these demands, and that she is allowing herself to be led into an attitude of provocation toward Austria-Hungary. Unless the Austro-Hungarian Government wishes definitely to give up all claim to its position as a great power there is nothing for it to do but back up its demands on the Servian Government by strong pressure and, if necessary, by recourse to military measures, in which case the choice of means must be left to it.

I ask your Excellency to express yourself in the above terms to the representative of (Mr. Viviani) (Sir Edward Grey) (Mr. Sazonof) and to lay particular stress on the view that the above question is one, the settlement of which devolves solely upon Austria-Hungary and Servia, and one which the powers should earnestly strive to confine to the two countries concerned. We strongly desire that the dispute be localized, since any intervention of another power, on account of the various alliance obligations, would bring consequences impossible to measure.

I shall await with interest a telegraphic report from you as to the result of your interview.

Annex 2.

The Imperial Chancellor to the Confederated Governments of Germany.

Confidential!

Kindly make the following announcement to the Government to which you are accredited:

> In view of the facts which the Austro-Hungarian Government has made known in its note to the Servian Government, the last doubt must disappear that the plot to which the Austro-Hungarian Crown Prince and his wife were victims was hatched in Servia, with the connivance, at least, of officials of the Servian Government. It is a product of the Pan-Servian efforts which, during a number of years, have become a source of lasting disquietude for the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and for all Europe.
>
> Pan-Servian Chauvinism showed itself in an especially marked form during the Bosnian crisis. Only to the far-reaching self-control and moderation of the Austro-Hungarian Government and the energetic intervention of the great powers was it due that the provocation which Austria-Hungary suffered at this time from Servia did not lead to war. The assurances of future good behavior which the Servian Government gave have not been kept by it. Under the very eyes, or at least with the silent consent, of official Servia the Pan-Servian propaganda has continually grown in scope and intensity. It would be compatible neither with the dignity nor the self-preservation of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy if the latter continued to look inactively upon the plotting across the border, through which the safety and integrity of its territory is menaced. In view of the conditions, the acts as well as the demands of the Austro-Hungarian Government must be looked upon as justified.
>
> The answer of the Servian Government to the demands which the Austro-Hungarian Government made on the 23d of the month through its representative in Belgrade makes clear that those at the head of Servian affairs are not inclined to give up the policy hitherto adopted by them, nor their activity as agitators. Therefore, the Austro-Hungarian Government, if it does not wish to give up forever its position as a great power, has nothing left to it but to back up its demands with strong pressure, and, if necessary, by the adoption of military measures.
>
> Certain elements in Russia consider it a natural right and the duty of Russia energetically to take the part of Servia in her dispute with Austria-Hungary. In fact, the Novoe Vremya considers itself justified in making Germany responsible for the European conflagration that might result from such a move by Russia, if it does not compel Austria-Hungary to back down. Here the Russian press takes a wrong view. It was not Austria-Hungary that brought on the conflict with Servia, but Servia, which, by unscrupulous favoring of Pan-Servian aspirations even in parts of Austria-Hungary's territory, has jeopardized the very existence of the latter, and created conditions which finally found expression in the dastardly crime of Serajevo. If Russia feels constrained to take sides with Servia in this conflict, she certainly has a right to do it. But she must bear clearly in mind that in so doing she makes Servia's aspirations to undermine the conditions necessary for the existence of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, identical with her own, and that she alone must bear the responsibility if a European war arises from the Austro-Servian question, which all the rest of the great European powers wish to localize. This responsibility of Russia is perfectly apparent and is all the heavier since Count Berchtold has officially declared to Russia that there is no intention of acquiring Servian territory, nor of threatening the continued existence of the Servian Kingdom, but that all that is desired is to obtain permanent relief from Servian machinations that threaten Austria's existence.
>
> The attitude of the Imperial German Government in this matter is clearly outlined. The agitation conducted by the Pan-Slavs against Austria-Hungary has, as its principal aim, the dissolution or weakening of the Triple Alliance by means of the destruction of the Danube Empire, and, as a result, the complete isolation of the German Empire. Our closest interests, therefore, summon us to the side of Austria-Hungary. The duty to save Europe if possible from a general war demands also that we support the efforts to localize the trouble, in accordance with the policy which we have successfully followed for the last forty-four years in the interests of the preservation of the peace in Europe. But if, contrary to hope, the trouble should spread owing to the intervention of Russia, then, true to our duty as an ally, we should have to support the neighboring monarchy with the entire might of the German Empire. We shall draw our sword only if obliged to do so, and we shall do it then in the firm conviction that we bear no responsibility for the calamity which a war must needs bring to the nations of Europe.

Annex 3.

Telegram from the Imperial German Ambassador in Vienna to the Imperial German Chancellor.

July 24, 1914.

Count Berchtold today summoned the Russian Chargé d'Affaires in order to explain to him in detail and in friendly terms the position of Austria regarding Servia. After going over the historical developments of the last few years, he laid stress on the statement that the monarchy did not wish to appear against Servia in the rôle of a conqueror. He said that Austria-Hungary would demand no territory, that the step was merely a definitive measure against Servian machinations; that Austria-Hungary felt herself obliged to exact guarantees for the future friendly behavior of Servia toward the monarchy; that he had no intention of bringing about a shifting of the balance of power in the Balkans. The Chargé d'Affaires, who as yet had no instructions from St. Petersburg, took the explanations of the Minister ad referendum adding that he would immediately transmit them to Sasanow.

Annex 4.

Telegram of the Imperial German Ambassador in St. Petersburg to the Imperial German Chancellor.

July 24, 1914.

I have just availed myself of the contents of Decree 592 in a long talk with Sasanow. The Minister made wild complaints against Austria-Hungary, and was much excited. What he said most definitely was this: that Russia could not possibly permit the Servian-Austrian dispute to be confined to the parties concerned.

Annex 5.

The Imperial German Ambassador in St. Petersburg to the Imperial German Chancellor—Telegram.

July 26, 1914.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador had a long interview today with Sasanow. Both, as they told me afterward, received a satisfying impression. The assurance of the Ambassador that Austria-Hungary was planning no conquests and simply wished to secure quiet at last on her boundaries visibly calmed the Minister.

Annex 6.

Telegram of the Imperial German Ambassador in St. Petersburg to the Imperial German Chancellor.

July 25, 1914.

Report for his Majesty from Gen. von Chelius. Today the drilling of the troops in the Krasnoe camp was suddenly interrupted and the regiments are to return at once to their garrison posts. The manoeuvres have been given up. The military pupils were promoted to officers today instead of in the Autumn. Great excitement reigns in general headquarters as to Austria's proceedings. I have the idea that all preparations have been made for mobilization against Austria.

Annex 7.

Telegram of the Imperial German Ambassador in St. Petersburg to the Imperial German Chancellor.

July 26, 1914.

The Military Attaché requests the transmission of the following report to the General Staff:

> I consider it certain that mobilization has been ordered for Kieff and Odessa. It is doubtful whether this is the case at Warsaw and Moscow, and elsewhere it has probably not been ordered.

Annex 8.

Telegram of the Head of the Imperial German Consulate in Kovno to the Imperial German Chancellor.

July 27, 1914.

State of war declared in Kovno.

Annex 9.

Telegram of the Imperial German Envoy in Berne to the Imperial German Chancellor.

July 27, 1914.

Have learned reliably that Fourteenth French Corps stopped manoeuvres.

Annex 10.

Telegram of the Imperial German Chancellor to the Imperial German Ambassador in London.

Important!

July 26, 1914.

Austria-Hungary has declared officially and solemnly in St. Petersburg that she contemplates no acquisition of territory in Servia, and that she will not endanger the continuance of the kingdom, but wishes only to secure quiet. According to reports reaching here, Russia is about to summon several bodies of reservists immediately, which would be equivalent to mobilization against us. If this news is corroborated, we shall be forced against our will to take measures to meet it. Today our efforts are still directed toward localizing the trouble and maintaining the peace in Europe. For this reason we ask that the strongest possible pressure be brought to bear in St. Petersburg for achieving this end.

Annex 10A.

Telegram of the Imperial German Chancellor to the Imperial German Ambassador in Paris.

July 26, 1914.

After Austria-Hungary officially declared to Russia that she contemplated no acquisition of territory and would not tamper with the continuance of the Servian kingdom, the decision of the question as to whether there is to be a European war lies with Russia alone, who has to bear the full responsibility. We trust that France, with whom we know we are agreed in the desire to maintain the peace in Europe, will use her influence in St. Petersburg in a quieting manner.

Annex 10B.

Telegram of the Imperial German Chancellor to the Imperial German Ambassador in St. Petersburg.

July 26, 1914.

After Austria formally declared that she was not interested in acquiring territory, the responsibility for a possible disturbance of the peace in Europe through Russian intervention lies with Russia alone. We still trust that Russia will take no steps that may seriously endanger European peace.

Annex 11.

Telegram of the Imperial German Ambassador in St. Petersburg to the Imperial German Chancellor.

July 27, 1914—Military Attaché reports concerning talk with Minister of War:

> Said Sasanow had asked him to explain the situation to me. The Minister of War then gave me his word of honor that as yet no mobilization order had gone forth, that for the time being merely preparatory measures were being taken, but that not one reservist had been summoned nor a single horse requisitioned. He said that if Austria should cross the Servian frontier, the military districts in the direction of Austria—Kieff, Odessa, Moscow, Kazan—would be mobilized, that those on the German front—Warsaw, Vilna, St. Petersburg—would not be under any circumstances. He said that peace with Germany was earnestly desired. To my inquiry as to the purpose of the mobilization against Austria he shrugged his shoulders and referred me to diplomatic channels. I told the Minister that we appreciated the friendly attitude toward ourselves but would look upon the mobilization against Austria alone as very menacing.

Annex 12.

Telegram of the Imperial German Chancellor to the Imperial German Ambassador in London.

July 27, 1914—Nothing is known here as yet as to a suggestion of Sir Edward Grey to hold a four-sided conference in London. It is impossible for us to bring our ally before a European court in its difference with Servia. Our mediatory activity must confine itself to the danger of a Russian-Austrian conflict.

Annex 13.

Telegram of the Imperial German Chancellor to the Imperial German Ambassador in London.

July 25, 1914—The distinction made by Sir Edward Grey between the Austro-Servian and Austro-Russian conflict is quite correct. We wish as little as England to mix in the first, and, first and last, we take the ground that this question must be localized by the abstention of all the Powers from intervention in it. It is therefore our earnest hope that Russia will refrain from any active intervention, conscious of her responsibility and of the seriousness of the situation. If an Austro-Russian dispute should arise, we are ready, with the reservation of our known duties as allies, to co-operate with the other great Powers in mediation between Russia and Austria.

Annex 14.

Telegram of the Imperial German Chancellor to the Imperial German Ambassador in St. Petersburg.

July 28, 1914.

We are endeavoring continually to cause Vienna to make clear in St. Petersburg the purpose and scope of the Austrian action regarding Servia in an indisputable and, it is to be hoped, satisfying manner to Russia. The declaration of war made in the meantime makes no difference in this connection.

Annex 15.

Telegram of the Imperial German Chancellor to the Imperial German Ambassador in London.

July 27, 1914.

We have started the efforts toward mediation in Vienna immediately, in the way desired by Sir Edward Grey. Moreover, we have communicated to Count Berchtold the wish of Mr. Sasanow for a direct talk with Vienna.

Annex 16.

Telegram of the Imperial German Ambassador in Vienna to the Imperial German Chancellor.

July 28, 1914.

Count Berchtold requests me to express to your Excellency his deep gratitude for communicating to him the English mediation plan. He remarks, however, concerning it, that, after the opening of hostilities by Servia and the declaration of war made in the meantime, he must look upon England's step as belated.

Annex 17.

Telegram of the Imperial German Chancellor to the Imperial German Ambassador in Paris.

July 29, 1914.

Reports to us of French preparations for war increase from hour to hour. I request that you talk on this matter with the French Government and make it clear to them that such measures would lead to precautionary measures on our part. We should be obliged to proclaim the danger of war, and even if this should not mean calling in reserves and mobilization, it would, nevertheless, increase the tension. We still hoped uninterruptedly for the maintenance of peace.

Annex 18.

Telegram of the German Military Envoy in St. Petersburg to His Majesty the Kaiser.

July 30, 1914.

Yesterday Prince Troubetzki told me, after he had caused your Majesty's telegram to Emperor Nicholas to be delivered at once: "God be praised that a telegram from your Emperor has come." He told me a little while ago that the telegram had made a deep impression on the Emperor, but since mobilization against Austria had already been ordered, and Sasonow had doubtless convinced his Majesty that it was no longer possible to recede, his Majesty unfortunately could do nothing to alter matters. I then said to him that the responsibility for the unmeasurable consequences lay on the early mobilization against Austria-Hungary, who was involved after all in a purely local war with Servia, that Germany's answer thereto was just and that the responsibility lay with Russia, as it had ignored Austria-Hungary's declaration that she contemplated no acquisition of territory from Servia. I said that Austria-Hungary had mobilized against Servia, not against Russia, and that there was no cause for Russia to plunge into the question. I added that in Germany we were unable, after the frightful crime of Serajevo, any longer to understand Russia's words to the effect that "we cannot leave our brothers in Servia in the lurch." I told him in conclusion that he must not be surprised if Germany's forces were mobilized.

Annex 19.

Telegram of the Imperial German Chancellor to the Imperial German Ambassador in Rome.

July 31, 1914.

We negotiated continually with a view to reconciliation between Russia and Austria-Hungary, both through direct exchange of telegrams from his Majesty the Kaiser to his Majesty the Czar, as well as in our relations with Sir Edward Grey. But all our efforts are made much more difficult, if not impossible of realization, by Russia's mobilization. In spite of calming assurances, Russia, according to all reports that reach us, is taking such far-reaching steps against us also, that the situation becomes constantly more threatened.

Annex 20.

I. His Majesty to the Czar.

July 28, 10:45 P. M.

With the greatest disquietude I hear of the impression which Austria-Hungary's action against Servia is making in your empire. The unscrupulous agitation which has gone on for years in Servia has led to the revolting crime of which Archduke Francis Ferdinand was the victim. The spirit which allowed the Servians to murder their own King and his wife still rules in that land. Undoubtedly you will agree with me that we two, you and I as well as all sovereigns, have a common interest in insisting that all those morally responsible for this terrible murder shall suffer deserved punishment.

On the other hand I by no means overlook how difficult it is for you and your Government to resist the tide of popular opinion. Remembering the heartfelt friendship which has bound us closely for a long time, I am therefore exerting all my influence to endeavor to make Austria-Hungary come to an open and satisfying understanding with Russia. I earnestly hope that you will help me in my efforts to set aside all obstacles that may yet arise.

Your very sincere and devoted friend and cousin. (Signed.) WILHELM.

Annex 21.

II. The Czar to His Majesty.

Peterhof Palace, July 29, 1 P. M.

I am glad that you are back in Germany. In this serious moment I ask you urgently to help me. A disgraceful war has been declared on a weak nation; the indignation at this, which I fully share, is immense in Russia. I foresee that soon I can no longer withstand the pressure that is being brought to bear upon me, and that I shall be forced to adopt measures which will lead to war. In order to prevent such a calamity as a European war I ask you, in the name of our old friendship, to do all that is possible to you to prevent your ally from going too far.

(Signed) NICHOLAS.

Annex 22.

III. His Majesty to the Czar.

I have received your telegram and share your wish for the maintenance of peace. Nevertheless—as I said to you in my first telegram—I cannot consider Austria-Hungary's action "disgraceful war." Austria-Hungary knows by experience that Servia's promises, when they are merely on paper, are quite unreliable. According to my opinion, Austria-Hungary's action is to be looked upon as an attempt to secure full guarantees that Servia's promises shall also be turned into deeds. I am confirmed in this view by the statement of the Austrian Cabinet that Austria-Hungary contemplates no acquisition of territory at the expense of Servia. I think, therefore, that it is quite possible for Russia to remain in the rôle of a spectator toward the Austrian-Servian war, without dragging Europe into the most terrible war that it has ever seen. I think that a direct understanding between your Government and Vienna is possible and desirable, an understanding which—as I already telegraphed you—my Government is endeavoring to help with all its power. Naturally, military measures by Russia, which Austria-Hungary might take as threatening, would hasten a calamity that we both wish to avoid, and would undermine my position as mediator, which I have willingly assumed after your appeal to my friendship and help. (Signed) WILHELM.

Annex 23.

IV. His Majesty to the Czar.

July 30, 1 A. M.

My Ambassador has been instructed to call your Government's attention to the dangers and serious consequences of mobilization; I said the same thing to you in my last telegram. Austria-Hungary mobilized only against Servia, and at that she mobilized only a part of her army. If Russia, as appears from what you and your Government say, is mobilizing against Austria-Hungary, the position of mediator, which you intrusted to me in a friendly manner and which I accepted at your urgent request, is jeopardized if not rendered untenable. The whole weight of the decision now rests on your shoulders; they must bear the responsibility for war or peace.

(Signed) WILHELM.

Annex 23A.

The Czar to His Majesty.

Peterhof, July 30, 1914, 1:20 P. M.

I thank you from my heart for your prompt answer. I am sending Tatisheff this evening with instructions. The military measures now being taken were decided upon five days ago for defensive purposes against Austria's preparations. I hope with all my heart that these measures will not influence in any way your position as mediator, which I highly esteem. We need your strong pressure on Austria in order that an understanding may be brought about with us.

NICHOLAS.

Annex 24.

Telegram of the Imperial German Chancellor to the Imperial German Ambassador in St. Petersburg.

July 31, 1914.

In spite of still pending mediatory negotiations, and although we ourselves have up to the present moment taken no measures for mobilization, Russia has mobilized her entire army and navy; in other words, mobilized against us also. By these Russian measures we have been obliged, for the safeguarding of the empire, to announce that danger of war threatens us, which does not yet mean mobilization. Mobilization, however, must follow unless Russia ceases within twelve hours all warlike measures against us and Austria-Hungary and gives us definite assurance thereof. Kindly communicate this at once to Mr. Sazonof and wire hour of its communication to him.

Annex 25.

Telegram of the Imperial German Chancellor to the Imperial German Ambassador in Paris.

July 31, 1914.

Important!

In spite of our still pending mediatory action, and although we ourselves have adopted no steps toward mobilization, Russia has mobilized her entire army and navy, which means mobilization against us also. Thereupon we declared the existence of a threatening danger of war, which must be followed by mobilization, unless Russia within twelve hours ceases all warlike steps against us and Austria. Mobilization inevitably means war. Kindly ask the French Government whether it will remain neutral in a Russian-German war. Answer must come within eighteen hours. Wire at once hour that inquiry is made. Act with the greatest possible dispatch.

Annex 26.

Telegram of the Imperial German Chancellor to the Imperial German Ambassador in St. Petersburg.

Important! Aug. 1, 1914.

In case the Russian Government gives no satisfactory answer to our demand, will Your Excellency, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, (Central European time,) kindly hand to it the following declaration:

The Imperial Government has endeavored from the beginning of the crisis to bring it to a peaceful solution. In accordance with a wish expressed to him by His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, in co-operation with England, applied himself to the accomplishment of a mediating rôle toward the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg, when Russia, without awaiting the outcome, proceeded to mobilize her entire land and naval forces.

Following this threatening measure, occasioned by no military preparation on the part of Germany, the German Empire found itself confronted by a serious and imminent peril. If the Imperial Government had failed to meet this peril, it would have jeopardized the safety and even the existence of Germany. Consequently, the German Government was obliged to address the Government of the Emperor of all the Russias and insist upon the cessation of all these military measures. Russia having refused to accede to this demand, and having manifested by this refusal that her acts were directed against Germany, I have the honor, by order of my Government, to make known to Your Excellency the following:

His Majesty, the Emperor, my august Sovereign, in the name of the Empire, takes up the defiance, and considers himself in a state of war against Russia.

I urgently ask that you wire the hour of arrival of these instructions, and of their carrying out, according to Russian time.

Kindly ask for your passports and hand over protection and business to the American Embassy.

Annex 27.

Telegram of the Imperial German Ambassador in Paris to the Imperial German Chancellor.

Aug. 1, 1:05 P. M.

To my repeated inquiry as to whether France, in case of a German-Russian war, would remain neutral, the Premier declared that France would do that which might be required of her by her interests.

ANGRY AT PARKHURST.

German Commerce Chamber Protests to the President.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was the subject of a communication mailed to President Wilson yesterday afternoon by the Chamber of German-American Commerce. The Chamber alleges that Dr. Parkhurst acted in an unneutral way when he wrote the letter, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, blaming the Kaiser for precipitating the European conflict.

In the letter to the President the Chamber of German-American Commerce says "no Indian savage was ever animated by a more brutal spirit" than Dr. Parkhurst, and the President is told plainly that "men of German birth and descent with red blood in their veins" may not remain "cool and passive" if such provocations continue to be thrust at them.

The part of the Parkhurst letter which drew forth the complaint read as follows:

> When a mad dog runs amuck, the policeman shoots him on the spot—not by way of revenge, but as a humanitarian contribution to the security of the public. Now has a more rabid creature than Emperor William ever run amuck through the peaceful and prosperous domain of Europe? The policeman makes no argument with the dog and enters into no compromise with him, but deals with him in exclusive regard to the requirements of society, and simply blots him out as a public menace; deals with him exactly as Germany dealt with Poland at the time of the partition; deals with him as Germany meant to deal with France in the war of 1870, when she intended to impose a war indemnity so heavy, and so to cripple her military means of offense and defense as to crush her as a military power and render Germany invulnerable from the side of France.
>
> Now the same kind of medicine that Germany has administered to Poland and France is exactly the kind that should be administered to her. It may not be necessary to strangle her, but her claws should be clipped and her teeth filed, and enough of her fortifications dismantled to render her harmless, and as heavy a war indemnity imposed as will not drive her to absolute penury. This policy should be adopted in no spirit of revenge, but in pursuance of a policy essential to universal security, comfort, and well-being. Anything less than this will necessitate the eventual repetition of the present tragedy.

In its letter to the President the chamber says:

> It seems to us that no Indian savage was ever animated by a more brutal spirit than this Christian minister. Can it be expected that the men of German birth and descent with red blood in their veins will remain cool and passive if confronted with continuous provocations of which this is a flagrant instance? Is there no way of preventing malicious and vindictive affronts of this character? Let us assure you that the very moment these outrages on German feelings are stopped all German resentment for protective purposes will instantly cease. We are not the aggressors and only on the defensive, but we cannot be expected to have no self-respect.

"It is an outrage to permit such things to be printed," said Henrich Charles, Secretary of the Chamber of German-American Commerce, "and we hope and believe that the letter to the President will prove to him that such unneutral utterances as those of this Minister are not to be tolerated."

German Trusts in Canada.

Baron Alvo von Alvensleben, head of a German syndicate holding timber concessions in British Columbia, refused yesterday to comment on a report that the authorities of the Dominion were preparing to confiscate his holdings. When pressed for an opinion, he said only that he was quite confident of obtaining just treatment in any British territory.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE IN MANY CHURCHES

The Pope's Example and Death of Broken Heart Cited in Cathedral Sermon.

RUSSIAN PLEA FOR CZAR

German Pastor Attacks England from Pulpit and Pledges Kaiser's Last Soldier.

The war in Europe was referred to in many sermons and in practically all prayers in the churches of New York yesterday. At St. Patrick's Cathedral the labors of the dead Pope for peace were referred to by the Rev. Father M. J. Shea. Father Shea took as his text the parable of the Good Samaritan and said, in part:

> There is a sincere note of sorrow among members of all religious denominations throughout the world, Christian and non-Christian, over the death of Our Holy Father, the Pope.
>
> In these times of war and strife we should endeavor to endow ourselves with the spirit of the Good Samaritan and, clasping hands in brotherly affection, strive to replace this living inferno of Europe with a Europe of everlasting peace and prosperity. Pius the Tenth strove to secure this peace for Europe, but, failing, he died of a broken heart.
>
> By his death, though, we are made to realize that the world has gone forward instead of backward, for in the early ages Catholics were martyred if they attempted to enter Rome, but now, owing to the spirit of universal brotherly love, the delegates to the Sacred College, are able to journey to Rome from all quarters of the world, to assist in selecting a new Head of the Church.
>
> This spirit of neighborly kindness and love for our fellow men should become universal and, with the help of God, the hands of the nations now at war might be stayed from further blood shedding.

The church, inside and out, was draped in purple and black, and in the centre aisle rested a huge catafalque with burning tapers.

At the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas in West Ninety-seventh Street, near Fifth Avenue, prayers were said three times for the success of Russian arms and the welfare of the Imperial family of Russia by the Rev. Peter G. Kohanik, Secretary of the North American Ecclesiastical Consistory. The prayers were chanted with slight variations and were as follows:

> For the Right Pious Emperor Nicholas of Russia, for all the Royal House of Russia, for the Orthodox Kings and Princes, for the President of these United States, for all in authority, and for the army, let us pray the Lord.
>
> That he would promote their welfare in everything and subdue beneath their feet all Christ-opposing nations and every enemy and foe, let us pray the Lord.

To these were added words praying that peace might come speedily, that the "Christ-loving army," meaning the Russian Army, might be everywhere victorious and its foes easily put to rout.

A special collection, to be applied to the European fund of the American Red Cross, was taken at the end of the service.

At St. Peter's German Lutheran Church at Fifty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue the Rev. Dr. A. B. Moldenke, the pastor, assailed Great Britain and Japan from his pulpit, saying:

> During the last few years England has been jealous of Germany's rise in the commercial world, and in order to cripple her as much as possible, demanded of Japan that it enter the fight and take Germany's possessions in the Far East. If England could do it, she would be glad to embroil this country in the war. But the United States will not get into it unless something unforseen happens.
>
> German-Americans should not attack the American press for publishing the allies' war stories. It should be remembered that all the cable dispatches and news stories are coming from London and Paris, and naturally they would be against the Kaiser. It is not what you read, however, it is the deeds that count.
>
> It seems that there is something very interesting about the manner in which the whole world is practically arrayed against the German Empire. Why do they fear Germany? There is but one answer. They are jealous. Germany, however, will not admit defeat. It will fight as long as one German soldier remains on the field.

Prayers were offered during the services for the success of the Kaiser's army and navy.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1914.

GERMANY PRESENTS HER CASE.

Very different from the lucid and complete revelation of England's every thought and act, presented in The White Paper, published in full in THE TIMES of yesterday, is Germany's statement which we print this morning. The British White Paper is a documentary history; the very documents themselves are made public without comment or coloring. Sir EDWARD GREY puts all his cards upon the table face-upward, and every inquirer into the truth of the history of the negotiations for peace may acquaint himself with every detail of Sir EDWARD's unremitting efforts to avert the disaster of war.

Germany presents a lawyer's brief, a special pleading in which, with such skill as its authors could command, the attempt is made to present her part in the negotiations that preceded war in a light most favorable to herself. Between these two an impartial world will judge. We see Sir EDWARD GREY diligently, and with every resource of appeal and argument and remonstrance, striving to bring about a mediation by England, France, Italy, and Germany to adjust the differences between Russia and Austria, which threatened an immediate outbreak of hostilities. We see Germany from the very beginning insisting that the vexed questions between Austria and Servia must be left to an adjustment reached by those two Powers themselves; that there must be no interference by other Powers, that Austria must have a "free hand." In the light of human reason, of what avail could it be, after having taken that position, for Germany to profess her willingness and her desire to use her influence to "localize" the war?

In the German statement, to be sure, following the brief or argument, or narrative of events prepared in the Foreign Office, a certain number of diplomatic dispatches are printed, as well as the telegrams interchanged between the Kaiser and the Czar, but at the very outset of the statement it is declared that when Austria asked Germany's opinion of her intended action toward Servia, Germany assured Austria "most heartily of our agreement with her view of the situation," and further assured her "that any action "that she might consider it necessary "to take to put an end to the move-"ment in Servia directed against the "existence of the Austro-Hungarian "Monarchy would receive our ap-"proval." Furthermore, Germany declares that "from the very beginning "of the conflict, we took the stand "that this was an affair of Austria "which she alone would have to bring "to a decision with Servia. We have "therefore devoted our entire effort to "localizing the war and to convincing "the other Powers that Austria-Hun-"gary was compelled to take justified "defensive methods and appeal to "arms."

This is, in the first place, an entire begging of the question, for there is nowhere any proof that Servia, as a nation, as a Government, was plotting against the existence of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The reasoning of the German Foreign Office has all the vices of Austria's provocative note to Servia. The inquiry into the assassination of Archduke FERDINAND was secret, Servia had no hearing, and the findings were prepared by Austria herself. To indict a nation by such an ex parte proceeding is going much too far. Before the intelligent opinion of the world can be brought to sustain Germany in giving assurance of her full support to Austria's designs upon Servia, it must know something more about the nature of Servia's offending.

After having taken the position that the Servian business was a matter for Austria alone, and after having declared that she could not deny her support to Austria in this "great hour of need," how could Germany imagine that her efforts to localize the war could be successful, or that her representations in St. Petersburg and in Vienna could bring forth any good fruit? Austria, to be sure, had informed Russia that she had no territorial designs upon Servia, nevertheless the German statement insists that "Austria-Hungary was compelled by "necessity to demand guarantees of a "continued friendly attitude on the "part of Servia"; and Germany represented to Russia that when Austria had taken her revenge upon Servia it would be time enough to consider how Servia's autonomy and the interests of Russia might be conserved. Was Russia, who had been forced by Germany to keep her hands off while Austria seized Bosnia and Herzegovina, likely to be persuaded by such assurances? Russia's interests in the Balkans are as vital as those of Austria. A clash of the two interests was impending, war was imminent, yet instead of exerting her great influence equally upon both Powers, Germany said to Austria "Go ahead," and to Russia "Hold back."

It is not by such a course of action that peace can be preserved. How empty and futile are all the iterations of the German statement about the precipitancy of Russia and France in ordering mobilization, and how far short of any convincing value are the attempts made to put the responsibility of war upon Russia, and how hollow are the reproaches addressed to England and France for taking up arms in behalf of "unkultur" and of "criminal political morality," when Germany herself, by her words of approval and her promise of support, gave the most powerful encouragement to Austria to throw her lighted torch into that great heap of combustibles. Germany's pretense of a desire to localize the war was like an attempt to set limits to the destructive force of an exploding magazine. "Shoulder to shoulder with England," says the German statement, "we continued to work without "cessation for mediation, and support-"ed every suggestion in Vienna which "we believed showed hope of the pos-"sibility of a peaceful settlement of "the conflict." "It is too late," said Austria, "we have begun war." "It is too late," said the Czar, "the mobilization of my army is proceeding." It was too late for Germany. She stood shoulder to shoulder with Austria, and the time had gone by when the mere transmission to Vienna of Sir EDWARD GREY's proposal could prevent the catastrophe.

It is a dreadful story, and it is a story which enforces the moral THE TIMES has repeatedly drawn, that this is a war brought on not by peoples, not in the interests of peoples, but by dynasties for their own interests. Austria attacks Servia, not that her people may be made more happy and prosperous, but that the Hapsburg dynasty may accomplish its ends. Russia mobilizes and resists the Austrian endeavor, not because the Russian people will thereby be benefited, but for ends cherished by the Romanoff dynasty. Germany comes to the aid of Austria and puts her great armies into the field, not in behalf of the industrious people of Germany, but in obedience to the Hohenzollern will and for the preservation of the Hohenzollern power. In those lands of Europe which enjoy a liberal Government, in England and in France and in Italy, there is no sympathy with these dynastic undertakings; there was a sincere effort, there was every endeavor, to preserve the peace of Europe, but against the Hapsburg, the Hohenzollern, and the Romanoff these efforts were futile. And there rests the responsibility, apportion it as we may, the whole responsibility. It is a dynastic war.

THE FIRST GREAT BATTLE.

The official announcement from Paris last evening leaves no doubt that the first great battle of the European war is now in progress, that the field is in Belgium, extending all the way from Mons to the Luxemburg boundary, and that the Germans in force are facing the allied armies of France and England, together with such of the Belgian troops as are not at or near Antwerp. The conjecture of the military critics from the first has been that the first general engagement would take place here or hereabout, and on Belgian soil, and that the line of battle would be as extended as this seems to be.

With fighting going on in so large a field and with perhaps as many as 2,000,000 troops involved, no definite result is likely to be reached for several days, perhaps a week or more. The French War Office announces that the offensive was taken by the allies, but beyond that gives no information. It is expressly stated that no details of the fighting will be published, no small victories or defeats announced, until the end.

The fact that such a tremendous battle is now going on, in a country so familiar, involving towns and villages of which countless Americans cherish agreeable memories, is hard to realize. It is hard to realize, too, that this is probably the greatest battle ever fought, exceeding in the number of combatants and their power to work mischief any ever known, not only to THUCYDIDES and LUCAN, but to the historians of modern wars in the age of gunpowder. The cavalry, artillery, and infantry are supported by the armored motor car and the bomb-dropping aeroplane. The artillery of this war, especially that in the service of France, is the most effective ever known. And the French and Germans have been preparing for just this battle for forty years. It will result more disastrously, for one side or the other, perhaps for both, than any battle on record.

The very thought of it causes a shudder. To speculate on the ruin it will cause, and the bereavements, fills one with horror. Yet it is a fact that we must face. In this age of enlightenment men of four enlightened nations are killing one another and destroying property more surely and quickly than that work of the powers of evil could be accomplished when the world was unenlightened.

BELGIUM.

If it is true that Belgium is to receive $100,000,000 from England and France as a solace for the losses incurred through her brave resistance of the invaders, the world will feel that the gift is well bestowed. "Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae," ("Of all these the bravest are the Belgians,") writes CAESAR in his "Commentaries" of the tribe which inhabitated the northwestern part of Gaul. There was no Liege in his day, but the identical site of Namur was occupied by Aduaticum, which gave him a resistance of many days after his defeat of the Nervii.

The Belgians, who once occupied the land north of the Seine almost to the banks of the Rhine, have preserved their name as a people from that day to this, but their name as a nation, obliterated by CAESAR, was not revived until 1830, when the present kingdom was founded. All through the Dark Ages, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and even through the Napoleonic period, their country's identity was merged in that of the Netherlands. Sixteen years after the defense of Quatre Bras by the Belgians the kingdom which united the people with Holland collapsed and the Belgians asserted their independence as a nation.

THE GOVERNMENT'S SHIPPING PROPOSAL.

It is suggested from Washington that the proposal to establish a Government shipping company is only to provide for the failure of private enterprise to do the same thing. That is only another way of saying that private enterprise is to be frightened off in order that the Government may have an excuse for doing what some are resolved that it shall do, even if there is no necessity. Certain it is that private enterprise already is less disposed than it was to undertake what the Government thinks so easy, and that its indisposition will increase as the Government competition matures. It is unjust to American enterprise to say that it holds aloof for reasons discreditable to itself. It is not holding back for subsidies. It wants no bounties. It solicits neither public gifts, exemptions, nor privileges.

The proof is that there are a million of tons of ocean shipping owned by Americans already, although they ply the sea under foreign flags. There is no doubt of what is necessary to hoist the Stars and Stripes over that million tons, and another million as only a beginning. Congress does not know what is necessary, or, if it knows, does nothing that American enterprise wants. Congress ought to know, because only the other day there was a consultation at Washington between leading officials and representative merchants. The subcommittee of the very numerous and influential representatives of the merchants includes representatives of the largest exporters and of the largest American transporters on the ocean. In their own words, "The American "shipowner asks no advantage of "any kind or description over for-"eign competitors, but we must be "put on a fair competitive basis; "therefore the following changes are "essential and necessary." Then follows a recapitulation of the American laws which make these alleged demanders of a "sure thing" in their favor victims of a "sure thing" against them. In general, the repressive laws are not unlike the "full crew" laws which are strangling American enterprise which is served by the freight-car cruisers of the prairies. More labor must be employed than is necessary, and it must be paid more than other labor of the same sort receives. The tools of the trade, the ships, must be expensive, and the operation must be costly. The gentlemen who sign this report are inferior to none in knowledge, or patriotism, or humanity. They would buy or build ships to send their goods abroad under the American flag if allowed. But they are defendants in the Government's suit to punish them for the restraint of the trade which has grown enormously in their care, without a single complaint except by the Government, either from their labor, or their competitors, or their customers. There are many railways which would invest in foreign-going vessels, but they are not allowed to pass through the Panama Canal without permission, which is not to be got. Neither will the Government tolerate any sort of trade agreements, such as are customary throughout the business world of other countries, whose competition must be met.

Already it costs $12,900 more to run an American steamer of 4,500 tons than a British steamer of 6,000 tons. If the added expense were to be repaid by a subsidy there would remain the difference in cargo capacity. If that $12,900 represented wages paid to American seamen and the cost of making their hard lot easier, it would not be grudged. But the case is that the seamen are not hired; not that they are underpaid, or ill-treated. Government shipping is not only bad business; it is bad government. Our institutions are discredited by a proposal that Government shall do for its citizens what it is their duty to do for themselves.

A PERILOUS TIE.

The plight of the Giants deserves comment; the sad disappointment of many thousands whose fidelity to the national game never wavers, no matter what else is going on, compels a word of sympathy. The New York players of the National League held first place since the beginning of the season until yesterday, when the Reds of Cincinnati beat them a third time and increased their record of lost games to forty-eight. They are now tied with the Bostons, who have been climbing lately, and have formed a most pernicious habit of winning, of which they should be cured. It is too bad, and the only way out of the difficulty seems to be for the Giants to play better ball than the Bostons from now on. The eminent southpaw and his associates must rise to the situation, the pitchers must make their skill count, or our historic baseball team will not last to be defeated again by the Philadelphia Americans in the world's series. To be tied with Boston so long before the season's end is perilous, and ties cannot last long. There will be woe hereabout if Boston gets the lead.

To be sure, there are things happening this Summer which have somewhat decreased the measure of public interest in the baseball bulletins posted around town, but nothing has yet interfered with the enthusiasm of the followers of the game and the attendance has not fallen off. Going to baseball games is the chief Summer pastime of countless thousands, and, although one's home team cannot be expected always to win, it is a sore disappointment to have the Giants suddenly fall away after such a noble series of victories. We respectfully entreat them to buck up, and we have a feeling that they will.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Authority" Spoke Too Soon!

When McClure's Magazine published an article on what is fancifully called "the twilight sleep"—a peculiar method of anaesthetization which, according to the authors of the article, rendered childbirth painless and lessened its dangers—every American medical journal of importance that comes to our attention, and they are many, treated the announcement with either indignation or contempt, and often with both.

The public was solemnly warned that the treatment of such a subject by laymen in a lay publication was nothing less than criminal, that the reported achievements in the Freiburg hospital were on their face preposterous and impossible. Not a few of these angry critics declared the exploitation of the alleged discovery a trick of money-hunting swindlers, who, like many another quack, were making extravagant claims as to the efficacy of a drug which reputable doctors of eminence had long since thoroughly tested and found worse than worthless.

In short, "medical authority" was unanimous against the "twilight sleep," just as it had been a hundred times before against changes in practice afterward accepted as of priceless value. The condemnation, however, though authoritative, was not final. It never is.

Remembering, presumably, that the evidence of one man who has done something outweighs that of a thousand or a million who have tried to do it and failed, certain doctors in and out of our hospitals quietly investigated the Freiburg claims for themselves. They used the old drugs in the new way, and, from the reports now coming in, the results seemingly confirm the claims! In the hands of men as reputable, if not as eminent, as those who condemned the Freiburg method, the treatment meets the pragmatic test. It works.

Of course it is not for us to say that the "twilight sleep" is a boon without a single disadvantage, as its advocates assert, but every present indication points to the conclusion that "authority" is in for another humiliating defeat. Oh, well, it will survive the familiar experience, and continue to serve in the future as in the past the purpose of making the way of the innovator just hard enough to keep him from running wild. But surely, with maternity robbed of its horrible tortures and its dreadful perils, this will be a new and happier world. The thought throws a gleam of light through these dark days of war.

A Capture Hardly Worthless.

History records few scenes exactly like, or even closely resembling, that presented when the German legions marched into Brussels, and, without encountering a trace of opposition, took possession of a great city, the splendid capital of a people whose military prowess, now doubted by none, is far from exhausted.

The tacticians serving with the allies, or in sympathy with them, tell us that the surrender of the city without striking a blow in its defense was not a disadvantage to the one side or an advantage to the other. Perhaps they are right, but one more than suspects that their arguments will be criticised in Berlin—when Berlin again becomes articulate—and there's no denying that to the distant observer, trying to form an impartial judgment, the taking of the city does not seem wholly unimportant. There is a certain difficulty for him in believing that if it were, the Germans, who are generally credited with a fair share of intelligence, would have done it.

Perhaps the seizure was not wholly unrelated to the demand for $40,000,000, which, though a trifling sum as compared with others glibly mentioned every day in connection with the war, still has appreciable magnitude, both for those who pay it and for the recipients.

Modern War Reporting.

Do the excitable people who have been criticising the American papers for the onesidedness of their war news see any present inclination on the part of those papers to suppress any obtainable details of German successes and advances? As was to be expected, since the victors are always voluble and the vanquished always reticent, the obtainable details of that kind have suddenly become numerous, and columns upon columns of them are appearing which no reader, however suspicious, can describe as anti-German.

As a matter of fact, not only has no war ever been "covered" as fairly as this one by the American press—or any other—but none has been as fully described. In spite of the censorship, the public has been accurately informed of every large event and of many that were merely interesting, and constantly with marvelous promptness. Every modern facility of communication has been used, if not quite regardless of expense, at least in no penurious spirit. Never before were cable dispatches so many or so long, and, if anybody thinks that this is a harvest time for the newspapers, it only shows how ignorant he is of journalistic economics.

The war is as much of a calamity to the press as to every other art, profession, and industry.

A Big Liner Strangely Employed.

One war story which no newspaper has yet printed, though all of them would be delighted to do so, is that about the darkly mysterious, but presumably exciting, cruise which the big Kronprinz Wilhelm is making through seas that may be many and perils certainly not a few.

It is now many days since that steamer deserted the paths of peace and sailed in equal haste and quiet for a destination as yet unrevealed. She is a "missing ship" of a new sort, and the announcements made immediately after her departure by the representatives of her owners were marked by a certain vagueness, if not by a certain inaccuracy, which still persists.

The guesses as to her errand have been plausible enough in a way, but least so to those who know best the difficulties attendant on transferring coal at sea without apparatus specially designed for the performance of that task. What has been interpreted as word from the vessel has been brought into this port once, but the Captain who brought it insisted that it was some other German craft that stopped him and overhauled his papers. And he saw her, while the interpreters didn't.

Some imaginations will like to picture the wanderer as out of fuel and drifting in helpless circles with the fabled argosy that sails the Sargasso Sea. Others have her, with bunkers occasionally replenished in harbors both Afric and Germanic, roaming the latitudes and meridians in fierce hunt for merchantmen flying a red flag or one tri-colored with the stripes running the wrong way. We'll know all about it in time, but if "the liner is a lady," this one will emerge from seclusion with a reputation for gentleness badly compromised.

THE HIGHER NEUTRALITY

Might Be Aided by Newspapers and a Children's Peace League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers of the United States might perform a useful and patriotic service by printing conspicuously on the first page every day a few extracts from President Wilson's message on neutrality and posting the same conspicuously on the bulletin boards where the war news is displayed.

It has also occurred to me that much good might come from organizing the boys and girls of this country in a peace league, along the lines of the Boy Scouts movement. By the assessment of small annual dues and supplemented by contributions money could be provided for the printing and distributing of pamphlets and literature in the interests of peace. Such matter could be made extremely interesting both to the juvenile and adult mind. For example: Show in a table how many sick children might be cared for in a hospital bed or sent on a fresh air excursion for what it costs to fire one shot from a modern gun. There are many details of this sort that would be convincing and impressive, and the ultimate growth of a sentiment for peace might provide incalculable blessings not only for the United States but for the world at large.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

New York, Aug. 21, 1914.

Queries for the Colonel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of today this statement of Mr. Roosevelt's plans:

"The Colonel is now shaping all of his plans with the New York State fight uppermost in his mind. He hopes by making a fiery answer to the complaint of William Barnes in the $50,000 libel suit which the New York State Chairman has brought against him to force the issue into the courts before Election Day."

Just what does Mr. Roosevelt mean? My impression of the law was that it was within his power to permit Mr. Barnes to force the matter, inasmuch as I had understood that Mr. Barnes was the complainant in the suit, and not Mr. Roosevelt. It was not Mr. Barnes but Mr. Roosevelt who asked for a stay of twenty days; it was not Mr. Barnes but Mr. Roosevelt who, through his attorneys, broached the matter of a change of venue, which would make for further delay. How a "fiery answer" from Mr. Roosevelt would "force" the courts to move more rapidly, in spite of Mr. Roosevelt's manoeuvres for delay, must, I suppose, remain one of those delightful paradoxes which the Colonel's engaging personality helps us so quickly to forget and forgive.

K. M.

New York, Aug. 23, 1914.

Mr. Redmond's Tactful Stroke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The resolutions passed by the so-called "Irish Volunteers" at Celtic Park certainly do not convey the sentiment of Irishmen at home. Mr. John Redmond proved himself one of the greatest diplomats of modern times when he made the declaration the other day in the British House of Commons that England could withdraw her army from Ireland, and the Protestants of the north and the Catholics of the south would stand shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy. By this very act Redmond has made Home Rule an accomplished fact. The intelligence of Ireland is with France and Great Britain in this struggle. Unfortunately, there are a great number of Irishmen in this country who are the mere tools of a lot of unscrupulous politicians and saloon keepers, who use them on occasions like this to feather their own nests. Such resolutions are not worth the paper they are written on.

H. T. M.

New York, Aug. 22, 1914.

Price Went Up Quickly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At 12 o'clock yesterday I bought eggs from a grocer at 35 cents a dozen. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon I went to the same store for eggs. The clerk told me that the price of eggs had risen to 38 cents. When asked how this was possible in five hours and how he knew it, his answer was that his wholesale dealer had just informed him by telephone of the rise. I paid him 38 cents for eggs, which he took from the same crate as at my first purchase. Who received the three cents? Could such a rise be said to be caused by demand and supply?

A. R. WALLIN.

Kenilworth, N. J., Aug. 20, 1914.

EUROPE.

Where now, O Europe, is thy boast—
Where thine asserted hold and claim
On that which wears the noble name
Of human progress? Now the host
That throngs thy strongholds, coast to coast,
Yields to the call of savagery.
Again do thy dominions see
That picture which war lovest best—
Strife, famine, horror, wasted lands;
The blood of youth and manhood spilled;
So hast thou turned thy mighty hands—
The hands but lately promise-filled—
From noble labor and once more caress
The bygone weapons of thine old distress!

LURANA SHELDON.

WILL TRY TO NAME STATE CANDIDATES

Independent Democrats Have a Plan to Forestall Hand-Picked Ticket.

OSBORN WILL FIGHT IT

Herrick Meets a Boom for U. S. Senator at Saratoga—Parsons for Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—A tentative plan agreed upon by some of the independents in the Democratic conference which begins next Wednesday involves the introduction of a resolution calling upon the conference to "invite" certain Democrats to enter the primaries as candidates. The resolution may embody an invitation to Gov. Glynn on the assumption that Tammany's spokesmen at the conference could not very well oppose this without appearing to go back on Gov. Glynn.

The Glynn resolution, if these independents carry out their plan, would be the opening wedge for resolutions assuring other Democrats that "the water is fine," and urging them to "come in and try conclusions" with Tammany's elect.

State Chairman Osborn, who arrived here tonight after having spent several hours in conference with Gov. Glynn at Albany, announced that he would sit down hard on any attempt to run counter to the decree of the Knickerbocker Hotel conference. Mr. Osborn takes the position that any recommendations as to candidates on the part of the conference would be out of keeping with the spirit of the direct primaries law. This was the plea urged by Tammany's spokesmen in the gathering at the Hotel Knickerbocker.

"I think, however, that the conference should take some steps with regard to the selection of candidates for nominations as delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention," said Mr. Osborn. "I think also that it might be a good plan if the conference were to appoint a committee to make sure that there be candidates in the field for every nomination to be made in the direct primaries."

Just who was to appoint this committee, just what its powers and functions were to be, was not made clear by Mr. Osborn. It was pointed out, however, that there would be a wild scramble by practical organization men who would realize the wonderful possibilities of being on such a committee.

Acting Lieut. Gov. Robert F. Wagner, Tammany's chief spokesman at the Knickerbocker conference, arrived here tonight.

"Woodrow Wilson is one of the greatest Presidents this country has ever had," he said. "The indorsement of his Administration cannot be made too strong to suit me. I am in a position to state that there will be no disposition on the part of the organization to oppose a plank praising the Wilson Administration."

William F. McCombs will arrive tomorrow. It was intimated here today that many Democrats who will participate in the deliberations would be anxious to have Mr. McCombs enter the primaries as a candidate for Governor. With Mr. McCombs the candidate President Wilson could not very well let the impression that the Administration is backing the Hennessy-Roosevelt ticket continue to prevail, it was said.

Gov. Glynn, it was stated tonight, has already begun circulating petitions with a view of getting his name on the primary ballot. The first Glynn petitions went out on Thursday. Petitions bearing nine thousand signatures have already been received in Albany.

D-Cady Herrick of Albany arrived this evening to learn that he was being proposed for the nomination for United States Senator. The Herrick boom was well received by friends of Gov. Glynn, though common report has it that the Governor would favor the nomination of William R. Hearst.

Among the candidates for nominations who are at Saratoga tonight is Deputy Attorney General James A. Parsons, who expects to be the nominee for Attorney General. Gov. Glynn, it was said tonight, would this week appoint Mr. Parsons Attorney General to succeed Attorney General Carmody, who will retire from office on Sept. 1. Mr. Parsons is a Democratic leader from Steuben County.

The Platform Committee will meet tomorrow evening to receive the report of the sub-committee. The tentative platform contains a long indorsement of the Wilson Administration; indorsement of the Glynn Administration regime at Albany; a plank against the initiative, referendum, and the recall; a strong stand for the stability of the judiciary and against the Roosevelt doctrine of recalling judiciary decisions, and a State's rights plank embodying a declaration that the rights to dispose of surplus power at Niagara Falls, long in dispute between the State and Federal authorities, belong to the State. A plank will recommend "Executive reform," including the short ballot providing for the election only of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, with all other administrative State officials appointed by the Governor, and the Governor's power of appointment and removal rendered absolute by eliminating the Senate's consent and approval.

START CIVIL SERVICE WAR.

State Commission Criticises City Board for 47 Exemptions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—There is trouble between the State and New York City Civil Service Commissions. The State Commission refers to the New York body as "Mayor Mitchel's so-called reformed Municipal Civil Service Commission," and says that it "may be subjected to a general investigation by the State Civil Service Commission." An announcement of the State body's intention given out in typewritten form at its office reads:

"The State Commission has asked the New York City Commission to explain why it permitted the appointment without examination of forty-seven examiners of charitable institutions, although there is an eligible list from which these appointments should have been made. The Civil Service Reform Association, which commended the New York City Commission for its alleged efforts to uphold the merit system, has not yet taken any action against the New York City Commission.

"The local commission allowed the forty-seven appointments as investigators without examination on the pretense that they are emergency appointments for a temporary period. These appointments, however, run for six months and the appointees receive a salary of $100 per month. At the expiration of this period there is nothing to prevent an application being made for the retention of these employes for an additional period of six months or more.

"Recently the State Civil Service Commission requested the local commission to advise it whenever applications for exceptions from examination were pending. The first notice the State Commission received pursuant to its request related to the application of Commissioner Kingsbury of the Charities Department for exception from examination of forty-seven investigators and eight supervising investigators. As the State Commission had but one day's notice it was unable to be represented at the hearing. The Municipal Commission lost no time in granting the request for the forty-seven investigators. It has not acted upon the application for the eight supervising investigators because the Commissioner of Charities has not as yet submitted the names of the proposed appointees.

"The unseemly haste of the Municipal Commission in this matter will undoubtedly lead to a general investigation in the near future by the State Civil Service Commission."

ENLIST BOYS IN POLITICS.

Pennsylvania Democrats Plan a Novel Organization for the Campaign.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 23.—A new form of political campaigning was announced today by Vance C. McCormick, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the State Committee. This is an elaborate scheme for organizing the boys of the State as The Friends of Pennsylvania, with a view to making permanent the overthrow of corrupt politics. In a statement given out by Mr. McCormick he says:

"Our duty is to think for tomorrow as well as for today. So some of us who have been working for the redemption of Pennsylvania are organizing the boys of the State as The Friends of Pennsylvania. This will be a non-partisan league. There is nothing in its nature to tie it up exclusively to any one party. It will seek to enroll the members of the Boy Scouts, the boys of the schools, and the members of the athletic clubs of the State, making to all of them that appeal to patriotism and loyalty to which youth is most responsive.

"Our organization is simple. We have a motto, 'I am for Pennsylvania,' which has already been printed on neat little true-blue buttons, which are being distributed by tens of thousands to the boys of the State. Each boy who wears the badge is asked to subscribe to the following declaration of principles and pledge:

"'Purpose.—To maintain Pennsylvania's good name and to be an earnest enemy of every man, political organization, institution, or custom that would mar Pennsylvania's political purity or weaken her moral integrity.' The pledge in part is as follows:

"'I believe in Pennsylvania, my State. I glory in the ideals upon which she was founded, in the noble part she has borne in the country's history, and in the character of her people today.

"'As a sacred obligation of loyalty, I pledge myself to defend the good name of my State and to endeavor myself to be such a free, fearless, and patriotic citizen as will reflect honor upon her name.

"'For the sake of Pennsylvania I promise to use my sincerest and most intelligent efforts to learn the facts concerning political conditions and candidates for public office, and to oppose with all my might any party or man that is unworthy of the best traditions and ideals of Pennsylvania.'

"You see," said Mr. McCormick, "instead of training up a generation of boys accustomed to the criticism and disparagement of their own State, we seek to promote such a Pennsylvania esprit de corps as will make it impossible for political evils to survive in a new atmosphere of militant loyalty and patriotism."

BEEF TUBERCULOSIS BOARD

Large Membership Named by Mr. Glynn to Study Causes and Effects.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—The commission authorized by act of the Legislature to undertake the scientific study of the causes of bovine tuberculosis, its economic and health effects upon the State and report its findings, with recommendations to the Legislature, has been appointed by Gov. Glynn, as follows:

Dr. Theobald Smith, Director of the Division of Animal Pathology, Rockefeller Institute; Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Commissioner of Health, State of New York; Dr. Linsly P. Williams, Deputy Commissioner of Health, State of New York; Dr. Philip Van Ingen, a prominent and active member of the New York Milk Commission; Dr. Henry L. K. Shaw, Professor of Children's Diseases, Albany Medical College; Henry H. Law, a prominent dairyman of Briarcliff Manor; Seth Low, recognized for his accomplishments in the advancement of farming; Prof. Veranus A. Moore of Ithaca, Dean of the New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University; Calvin J. Huson, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture; A. L. Brockway of Syracuse, a large breeder of pure-bred cattle; Prof. H. E. Cook, Dean of the New York State School of Agriculture at Canton; W. H. Vary of Watertown, Master of the State Grange; Albert Manning of Otisville; V. Everit Macy of Ossining, Superintendent of the Poor of Westchester County, a philanthropist who has been energetic in advancing the cause of pure milk; H. J. Wright, editor of The New York Globe; James A. D. S. Findlay of Salisbury Hills; Judge O. U. Kellogg of Cortland, Edward Van Alstyne of Kinderhook, Director of the Farmers' Institutes in the State Department of Agriculture, and Henry L. Best of West Sand Lake, a large breeder of dairy cattle.

An appropriation of $5,000 is available to defray the expenses of the commission. At Gov. Glynn's request the commission will meet immediately after its members receive their designations, complete an organization, and put the investigation under quick headway.

VACCINATION ACT SWEEPING

Includes Parochial as Well as Public Schools, Carmody Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Among the documents being sent out to schools throughout the State by Dr. John H. Finley, as Commissioner of Education, is a notification to officers of public, parochial, and private schools that no pupil shall be admitted for attendance unless he or she has been vaccinated, as required by law. This had led school officers to apply to the Secretary of State for copies of the compulsory vaccination law and to the Attorney General for a construction of the law. Attorney General Carmody has rendered an opinion, in which he says:

"Children in parochial schools should be vaccinated, as are children in the schools supported at public expense. It is apparent that the danger of contagion is existent in parochial schools as well as in schools supported by public money. The purpose of the statute being so plain, good citizens will not question its application, but in recognition of the declaration of a policy will accede thereto.

"The difficulty of penalizing a parochial school which existed when Attorney General Cunneen examined the question some years ago has not been removed from the present statute. However, the ordinance powers conferred upon municipalities and the general powers of local boards and of the State Commissioner of Health are such that I believe vaccination could be enforced where schools not supported by the public money endanger the health by persistently refusing to comply with this highly commendable requirement."

FOUR TICKETS IN QUEENS.

Two Men Will Run Independently for District Attorney.

There promises to be a bitter fight over the District Attorneyship of Queens, which is the principal office to be filled in the county at the next election. There are four candidates in the field, including District Attorney Mathew J. Smith, now under charges.

Congressman Dennis O'Leary will have the backing of Borough President Connolly, it is said by many Democrats. The Republicans may nominate Leander B. Faber of Jamaica. He has not yet said he would run, but it is believed that he will.

All the calculations of the politicians was upset by the announcement made last week by Eugene N. L. Young that he intended to be an independent candidate at the election. He is a leading criminal lawyer and has wide influence and many friends. Mr. Young, rather than take the chance of being counted out of the race by a defeat at the Democratic primaries, has decided to run independently. He has planned for a vigorous campaign, in which he will criticise all the political leaders of the borough.

District Attorney Smith wants to be a candidate and obtain vindication. Gov. Glynn has just appointed a Commissioner to hear charges against him, and it is the present intention of Mr. Smith to be an independent candidate for the office.

Christian Weiland of Elmhurst, a former Assemblyman from Queens, may be the Republican choice for the nomination of State Senator. He created a sensation when he came out with a statement vigorously attacking the direct primary law and declaring that the old scheme of party management by bosses was the most satisfactory. He intends to run upon this platform.

WOMEN SEE A SHORT CUT TO THE BALLOT

Want Legislature to Let Them Vote for President in 1916.

QUOTE U. S. CONSTITUTION

Mrs. Blatch and Mrs. Catt at Saratoga Will Appeal to the Democratic Platform Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—As a short cut to the ballot the Women's Political Union will ask the Democratic conference, which is to meet here on Wednesday, to place in the platform a plank committing the party to the participation of women in the election of Presidential electors in 1916. The advocates of woman suffrage claim that this right can be given by legislative act and without amending the State Constitution. Mrs. Stanton Blatch has given considerable thought to the plan and has consulted legal authorities about it. Mrs. Blatch and other suffrage advocates believe that if next year's Legislature should enact a law giving women this right a full measure of woman suffrage would be served up to them on a silver tray when the question is submitted to the voters in the Fall next year.

The supposition that a legislative act would suffice to give the women this power is based on the reading of Article 1, Section 2, of the United States Constitution, which provides that each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a number of Presidential electors. This, according to legal authorities consulted by the suffragists, would give full discretionary powers in this matter to the Legislature.

Representatives of the Women's Political Union and the Empire State Campaign Committee through Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, their leaders, have prepared a memorial to the Democratic Platform Committee, which will convene here tomorrow night. In this memorial they will ask that the following plank be inserted in the Democratic State platform this Fall:

"Believing that all Governments should be based on the consent of the governed, we reaffirm our platform of 1912, and declare in favor of submitting to the voters of the State as soon as possible the woman suffrage constitutional amendment. In fulfillment of that pledge the Democratic Party passed the concurrent resolution through the Legislature of 1913, and stands ready to complete its work in the Legislature of 1915, and we call upon the loyal supporters of our party to vote for this amendment at the polls. Should our labors in the Legislature be rendered nugatory by the action of other political parties, we recommend to the Constitutional Convention that it submit to the electors such an amendment to the Constitution as shall insure the enfranchisement of the women of our State."

In their communication the women say that Secretary of State William J. Bryan and Speaker Champ Clark are advocates of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Catt, head of the Empire State Campaign Committee, said today that her organization had interviewed every member of the Democratic conference regarding his attitude on woman suffrage, and that a much larger proportion of the Democratic conferees than of the delegates to the Republican State Convention last week were in favor of this reform.

"Naturally, with this in view, we expect to get a good deal more out of the Democrats than we got from the Republicans," said Mrs. Catt.

A member of the Democratic Platform Committee said tonight that in his opinion the Democratic conference would follow the example set by the Republicans and adopt a plank recommending a referendum on the suffrage question at the earliest possible moment, without any recommendation to the voters either for or against giving women in this State the ballot.

ATTACKS BELMONT MEETING.

Mrs. Dodge Says Congressional Unionists Use Tactics of English 'Furies.'

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Arthur Dodge of New York, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, issued a statement today criticising the suffrage meeting called for next Saturday at the Newport home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York. Mrs. Dodge takes the view that Mrs. Belmont and Miss Alice Paul, both prominent figures in the Congressional Union for woman suffrage, are adopting the militant tactics abandoned by the English suffragists in the face of the world-calamity threatened by the European war. While Congressmen of both parties are staying in Washington to save the United States from the effects of the war, said Mrs. Dodge, the suffragists of the country are selfishly planning to blacklist all Congressmen opposing their desires.

"These American militants," said Mrs. Dodge, "are more interested in their own fight for the ballot than in the efforts of men in public life to save this country from becoming involved in the European tragedy. It is quite appropriate that this fresh evidence of militancy in the United States should be coupled with the names of American women who are closely identified with the English militants. Mrs. Belmont herself and Miss Alice Paul, the dominant spirit of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, are avowed militants.

"That their threats against members of the House and Senate, who have refused to cringe before their demands are idle and absurd, does not alter the fact that they are taking an action which will be resented by the big majority of American people, regardless of their views on the suffrage question. The additional fact that, if these members of the Congressional Union seriously attempt to invade Congressional districts they will be met by the full strength of the anti-suffragists, does not make less serious the spectacle of this endeavor to import from England its discarded militancy."

SURETY BUSINESS GROWS.

Figures for 1913 Show Notable Increase Over Preceding Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 23—Financial statements of the general casualty, credit, fidelity and surety companies operating in New York State for the year ended Dec. 31, 1913, show an increase of $7,367,266 in assets, $14,271,960 in income and $19,429,461 in disbursements over the preceding year. Supt. Hasbrouck, of the State Insurance department, in making the figures public, says that the valuation of bonds and stocks owned is fixed in accordance with the Department's appraisal and are thus placed upon a uniform basis. The total income for the year was $136,397,534 and the total disbursements $128,520,434.

The comparative results of the business done by the title and mortgage guarantee companies are given in this table:

	1912.	1913.
Assets	$32,410,268	$99,684,805
Liabilities except capital	15,906,861	46,723,447
Capital stock	19,759,271	24,834,400
Surplus	16,744,131	28,126,958
Income	6,865,593	10,291,035
Disbursements	5,859,445	10,146,375

In several instances the results of regular departmental examinations made as of Dec. 31 have been substituted in place of companies' returns, for the reason that such examinations are much more thorough than any mere office audit could be.

CARDINAL'S APPEAL FOR AN ARMISTICE

Agliardi, Sub-Dean of the Sacred College, Urges It During the Conclave.

COLLEAGUES SUPPORT HIM

Agree to Exert Pressure Upon Emperor Francis Joseph—Election May Be Delayed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Cardinal Agliardi, Sub-Dean of the College of Cardinals, appealed to that body today to intercede with the heads of the belligerent States for a proclamation of a universal armistice during the whole period of the coming Papal Conclave, which should begin in Rome on Aug. 31.

The venerable prelate is himself in evidence as a candidate for the triple crown in case the idea of a short-term Pontificate wins favor at the Conclave.

It is argued that the electors, especially those representing the contending nations, could not fulfill their duty with the requisite peace of mind if, during their withdrawal from ordinary affairs and intercourse with the outside world, they were nevertheless goaded by the thought that this barbaric blood-spilling was going on meantime.

Their Eminences were deeply stirred by their confrère's fervent plea, and agreed to exert pressure upon Emperor Francis Joseph in the hope of suspending the war.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The correspondent at Rome of the Havas Agency quotes The Messagero to the effect that, contrary to the assertion made in certain newspapers that the conclave to elect a successor to Pope Pius will meet on Aug. 31, the date of the conclave has not yet been fixed. It probably will not be before Sept. 5, as a number of the Cardinals will not be able to reach Rome until then.

VETO MAY BE EXERCISED.

Dual Alliance Expected to Try to Influence the Conclave.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Although Pius X. owed his election to the veto which Austria, through Cardinal Puzyna, put upon the election of Cardinal Rampolla, nothing caused such great indignation to the late Pope as this interference of an extraneous element in a purely spiritual question. Therefore, his first act as Pontiff was to abolish the veto power.

Many, however, are now asking whether the veto power will not be exercised, saying that such action will be more dangerous than ever, since it will not be taken openly, as before. They say that, owing to the intermingling of Church and political life in European countries, it will be impossible to abolish for a long time to come the traditional reciprocal influence of religion and politics, and so it will be impossible to prevent the heads of Governments from attempting to influence the selection of the man who shall occupy the chair of St. Peter, and that if they did so refrain, the Holy See would not be pleased.

Now that no Cardinal, under penalty of excommunication, can bring the message of veto inside the conclave, European countries, Germany especially, have ordered their diplomatic representatives accredited to the Vatican to make representation to Cardinal della Volpe concerning the Vatican policy, which they desire to see triumph, thus in an indirect manner excluding as candidates those Cardinals whose opinions do not coincide with theirs.

It is asserted that both Germany and Austria objected to the election of Cardinal Ferrata, whom they consider a Francophile.

Cardinal della Volpe, although retorting that no country now had any right to interfere with the liberty of the Cardinals to confer the supreme power of the Church upon the man they considered best fitted to receive it, they could not refuse to receive these observations.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Requiem masses were celebrated in St. Peter's and all the Catholic Churches in Rome today. Thousands of persons visited St. Peter's to pay tribute before the altar of confession, under which the body of Pope Pius rests.

The third meeting of the Congregation of Cardinals was held today, and the question of the conclave for the election of a new Pope was discussed. The coming conclave will resemble that of 1878, when Pope Leo XIII. was elected. Europe had then been disturbed by the Russo-Turkish War, and the treaty of San Stefano was signed on the day Pope Leo was crowned.

Again the nations are at warfare, and it is believed that the present conclave will favor the election of a political Pope, as did the conclave of 1878.

The elimination of Cardinals, so that the most probable candidates for the Papacy might be listed, has been under consideration. It is hardly believed possible that a foreign Pope will be elected. This disposes of the candidacy of nineteen Cardinals. It is also considered unlikely that the Pontiff will be chosen from among the Cardinals above 70 years of age. If this is the case twenty-five more are eliminated. Finally, there are five Cardinal Deacons who, according to tradition, cannot be elected. Thus the choice apparently lies among sixteen, the election of some of whom is obviously out of the question. This leaves Cardinals Ferrari, Ferrata, Maffi, Gasparri, Pompili, De Lai, and possibly one or two others in the running.

GRAIN SHIP IN COLLISION.

Leyland Liner from Boston in Accident Near Irish Coast.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Leyland Line steamship Canadian, which left Boston on Aug. 14, bound for Liverpool, has been in collision off the southwest coast of Ireland. Tugs have left Queenstown to go to her assistance.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The Canadian carried no passengers, but was well loaded with foodstuffs. Included in her cargo were 140,000 bushels of wheat and 1,500 tons of raw sugar.

Suffrage Defeat in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 23.—The womans suffrage bill was rejected by Parliament last night. This bill has been supported by the Liberal and Socialist parties. The vote on it was favorable in the Second Chamber, but adverse in the First.

PLAN THRIFT DESPITE WAR.

France Will Send Delegates to Panama Exposition Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In spite of the war, France will send financial experts to San Francisco at the time of the Panama Exposition, to participate in the conference of the International Congress on Thrift. This information has been laid before the Senate Committee on Appropriations by Simon W. Straus of Chicago, President of the American Society of Thrift. Mr. Straus has urged Chairman Martin of the committee to press an appropriation of $50,000 to defray the expenses of the congress. Mr. Straus hopes that France will not be the only one of the belligerent powers to see the necessity for co-operating to reduce the cost of living.

"It is proposed," said Mr. Straus, "to invite every foreign country to send delegates who can speak authoritatively upon the methods and system of thrift abroad from the same platform as apostles of thrift of the United States. It is proposed to make this a series of conferences with a great congress as a climax. The question is not why an appropriation should be made for such a congress, but why the appropriation should be limited to $50,000, and why nothing is provided for a continuance year after year of similar expenditures for a similar purpose—that of arousing employers and their employes, our women, and our children to a definite enthusiasm for what thrift will accomplish in the way of solving the tremendous economy problems in this country, not the least of which is the staggering cost of living in every home in the United States."

DRAMA SOCIETY'S APPEAL

Members Asked to Support Theatre Liberally—French Society's Plans.

Declaring that the better grade of amusements are facing a crisis on account of the European war, the Drama Society has issued a special bulletin to its members asking them to support the stage liberally this season and at the same time has arranged to increase its membership, which last year was limited to 1,000.

"In times of war," announces the bulletin of the Drama Society, "it is only the lower orders of amusement that thrive. The fine arts suffer and are extinguished. The Drama Society enables its members to economize in wholesome recreation, and at the same time to render a signal benefit to dramatic art."

The French Drama Society is also much concerned about the coming season of French drama in this country, for which extensive plans had been made, but Lucien L. Bonheur, President of the organization, who has just returned from a hurried trip abroad to round up his artists, says that he can positively announce that all but one or two of the actors and actresses engaged for the season by his society have been found and will be here on time.

Mme. Yorska, who will have charge of the artistic end of the season for us, and Jose Ruben, the leading man of the company, have already arrived in New York.

"The French Drama Society," said Mr. Bonheur yesterday, "will open its season on Nov. 16 at the Century Lyceum, Sixty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. The season will last ten weeks, playing every day and giving one new play each week."

DECREE FOR MRS. ANDERSON

Wife of Wealthy Drug Importer Obtains a Separation.

The intricate marital troubles of Percy E. Anderson and his wife, Emily B. Anderson, have come to an end by a decree of separation which has been granted to Mrs. Anderson by Justice Giegerich. Mrs. Anderson is to receive $3,600 a year alimony and the custody of their son, sixteen years old, and Mr. Anderson will have to foot the costs of her suit, $400. Mrs. Anderson has also the right to call upon her husband to pay the expenses of educating the son, while he has the privilege of visiting the boy once a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were married in 1896. When they were living in New Jersey last year Mr. Anderson began suit for a divorce in Westchester County, New York, but the suit was vacated on affidavits by Mrs. Anderson that the service of the papers was procured by deceit. In the suit for separation tried in New York Bert Grant, a song writer, J. R. Homer, and a man named Dowd were accused by Mr. Anderson of being too friendly with his wife.

Mrs. Anderson testified that her home was made unhappy by the cruelty of Mr. Anderson. She said he had cut off her credit at various stores, and that once he tried to induce her to sign a separation agreement, which practically accused her of misconduct. This paper, she said, provided payments to her of $3,000 a year. Mr. Anderson is a drug importer. Mrs. Anderson said his income was $10,000 a year.

PLAN MEXICAN CONFERENCE.

Factions in North Will Try to Avert Renewal of Strife.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 23.—Preparations were begun today for the conference between the factions in Northern Mexico looking toward the prevention of further strife in the republic. The meeting will be held at Nogales, Sonora, with Gens. Villa and Obregon attending.

It was reported today that in addition to the trouble in Sonora, due to Gov. Maytorena's uprising against the Carranza Government, Villa's dispute with the First Chief also will be considered.

Hen Identifies Owner in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 23.—The saying that chickens always come home to roost was verified in the Second District Police Court here today when "Betty," a pet hen, flew across the court room and into the outstretched arms of Patrick McGlone. McGlone was arrested while carrying the chicken, as a policeman thought he had stolen it. The defendant was released after the hen had demonstrated her affection for him.

700 Sail from Naples.

NAPLES, Aug. 23, (via Paris.)—The steamer San Guglielmo has left here for the United States. There are on board 700 Americans, including Walter Poultney of Baltimore, the Rev. E. E. Achison, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Middletown; Miss Elizabeth Washington of Philadelphia; John Boyle of New York and his wife, Prof. Nicholson of Wesleyan University, and Singer Beck of Chicago.

CITY BREVITIES.

A man was found last night cut in two on the tracks of the New Haven Road at the foot of Brook Avenue, the Bronx. Nothing that might identify him was found in the clothing.

May Berry, twenty years old, an immigrant, in this country two days, who boarded the steamer Priscilla yesterday to go to relatives in Dorchester, Mass., was taken from the steamer unconscious from sunstroke. She died in Hudson Street Hospital.

Alexander Fee, eighty years old, of 356 South Fourth Street, Williamsburg, was instantly killed yesterday by stepping from the window of his home on the third floor while walking in his sleep.

Philip Clark, thirty-five years old, a chauffeur, of 201 West Sixty-sixth Street, was found unconscious last night with a gas tube in his mouth. He died soon after being taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

Four Sicilians arrested Saturday night in saloons in Mulberry and Mott Streets were held in $1,000 bail each yesterday by Magistrate Nolan for violating the Sullivan law. Their arrest, the police said, was a part of a crusade against revolver-carrying.

Three Italians were held in $2,000 bail each by Magistrate Sims in Morrisiana Court yesterday charged with violating the Sullivan law.

Burglars got $1,000 in cash and $1,500 in jewelry from the home of Fred Prax at 2,894 Bailey Avenue, the Bronx, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Prax is the proprietor of the Waverly Hotel at Eighth Street and Sixth Avenue.

WOMAN TORE GEMS OFF ALLEGED RIVAL

Mrs. F. S. Simpson, Seeking Separation, Tells of Attack on Mrs. L. D. Hackley.

LIVELY ENCOUNTER IN HOTEL

Jewelry Returned After Warrant is Out—"Your Brass Beads" Sent Back by Recipient.

Mrs. Mary P. Simpson of 238 West 122d Street has filed in the Supreme Court a suit against Frank S. Simpson for a separation. The defendant is the General Superintendent of the Gypsum Fireproofing Company. Mrs. Simpson mentions Mrs. Blanche Hackley, wife of Lester D. Hackley, who also is an employe of the Gypsum Company.

In her plea for alimony Mrs. Simpson told Justice Ford that when her husband was in Baltimore on a business trip she got a letter from him, dated June 26, in which he told her not to expect him home that week because "I have come to the conclusion that you and I can get along better living apart." Six days before this letter was written, Mrs. Simpson said, she called on Mrs. Hackley in Hartford, Conn., to ask her to discourage the attentions of Mr. Simpson.

"I met her and her husband," Mrs. Simpson said, "in the Alexander Hotel. I had been informed that my husband had given her a gold chain and a diamond and pearl lavallière, and when I saw her she was wearing both pieces of jewelry. I took them forcibly from her and said, 'This is what I want. My children are without proper care and my husband is giving jewelry to you.' Mrs. Hackley then tore a string of gold beads from my neck and retained them."

With the jewelry in her possession, Mrs. Simpson said she started for the station, but she met a friend on the way who advised her to let him return it to Mrs. Hackley. Meantime Mrs. Hackley had made a complaint to the police charging Mrs. Simpson with stealing the jewelry. Just as Mrs. Simpson's train started for this city a policeman ran hurriedly into the station looking for her.

"The policeman had a warrant for my arrest," she said.

Mrs. Simpson asserted that on June 29 she received a letter from Mrs. Hackley to which was pasted a bit of brown ribbon that was a part of a fob Mr. Simpson used to wear. Mrs. Simpson said the letter from Mrs. Hackley ran:

"Good morning. How are you after your pleasure trip to the country? Many thanks for sending my necklace home. Also for the new locket I am now wearing. Am sending your brass beads by express in case this may be lost."

Mr. Simpson denied that he ever had been attentive to Mrs. Hackley, but explained that he had been obliged to have business relations with her because she made out her husband's reports to him. He said his wife had no reason for assaulting Mrs. Hackley, and that on June 27 his wife sent to his place of business a bundle addressed to him with instructions to forward it to Mrs. Hackley. He said the bundle contained two suits of old clothes, six pairs of old shoes, and three old hats. He said his wife sought to disgrace and humiliate him in the presence of his employers.

Mr. Simpson asked the court to order his wife to cease from annoying him. The court allowed Mrs. Simpson $20 a week alimony pending her suit.

TITLED DAUGHTERS, HEIRS.

Bischoffscheim Estate Included $149,517 in New York.

The reason why Ellen Odette, Dowager Countess of Desart, received only one-fourth of the residuary estate of her father, Henri Louis Bischoffscheim, who died on March 11, 1908, while her sister, Lady Amelia Catherine Fitzgerald, received three-fourths of the residuary estate in a reversionary life interest, which mounted into the millions, was disclosed in the office of the State Controller here when an appraisal of the taxable property owned by Bischoffscheim in this State was filed.

"My affections are shared equally by the Countess and Lady Fitzgerald," said Mr. Bischoffscheim in his will, which is part of the record filed in the Controller's office. "But the Countess has no children and Lady Fitzgerald has three offspring."

This, said Mr. Bischoffscheim, is the reason for the difference in the legacies. Mr. Bischoffscheim mentions specifically Capt. John Peter Gerald Fitzgerald, Arthur Henry Brinsley Fitzgerald, the grandsons, and Louise Nesta Pamela, granddaughter, as being the beneficiaries to share in the estate of Lady Fitzgerald.

The full amount of the Bischoffscheim estate is not given in the report, only the amount of the property taxable in this State, which is put at $149,517, all in securities. The Right Hon. Sir Ernest Cassell of London and Clarisse Bischoffscheim, widow of the testator, together with Edwin Freshfield of London, are named in the will as executors.

A legacy of £1,000 is made to Lady Kathleen Milborn Swinnerton Pilkington, wife of Sir Thomas Edward Milborne Swinnerton Pilkington, baronet, and daughter of the late Earl of Desart. An annuity of £100 is made to Mme. Henriette Therese Marie Lametz, born Rohuke, of 107 Rue d'Antibes, Paris, daughter of the late Mme. Delphine Marty.

Mr. Bischoffscheim in December, 1906, celebrated his golden wedding by making gifts to charities amounting to $500,000. To the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, in which King Edward at that time was much interested, Mr. Bischoffscheim gave $200,000 on that occasion.

Credit for Portrait of Pope.

Credit for the portrait of the late Pope Pius X., reproduced by the rotogravure process in yesterday's TIMES, should have been given to Underwood & Underwood, by whom the original from which the reproduction was made had been copyrighted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Kathryn Osterman will appear at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre the week of Sept. 7 in a comedy playlet by Grant Carpenter, entitled "True to Nature." She will be supported by her own company. The sketch is new and is said to contain several startling situations.

Peter Bassett, a Lieutenant in the British Army, while serving in a South African campaign invented a new magazine rifle, upon the plans of which he has since been working for a number of years. He perfected these recently, and has given the rifle to the British Government, including his own patent rights—an action to which he was patriotically prompted as a British subject by the present war in which Great Britain is involved. Upon returning from South Africa Lieut. Bassett quit the army for the stage. He created the rôle of Jarvis in "Peg o' My Heart," which he is now playing in Oliver Morosco's company at the Manhattan Opera House.

The seat sale begins today at the box office of the Cort Theatre for the engagement of Roi Cooper Megrue's play, "Under Cover," the first metropolitan presentation of which will be on Wednesday night with William Courtenay featured in the principal role and a supporting cast including Lily Cahill, Lucille Watson, Lola Fisher, De Witt C. Jennings, Wilfred Draycott, Ralph Morgan, Rae Selwyn, Phoebe Foster, John May, Harry Crosby, and Jay Wilson.

Frank MacCormack, directing the preparation of "Wild Oats" for Comstock & Gest, on Saturday signed a contract with Harrison Garrett for the role of the traveling salesman. Garrett was the eleventh man to qualify for the part, the other ten having refused it when a certain physical requirement was made known to them. The drummer's style of hair-cut will be of the "shave your neck" order popular in the Middle West in the late eighties. As the player represents a young man, Director MacCormack barred wigs, and the first ten comers feared the lack of a job less than open gibes and hidden smirkes of their friends when off stage.

The 100th performance of "The Passing Show of 1914" at the Winter Garden will occur tomorrow evening. The management of the Winter Garden announces that this attraction will remain in New York until early in October.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S NEED.

Organization Seriously Cramped for Funds to Carry on Its Work.

Great demands are being made on the Legal Aid Society, due to the depression in business caused by the war, and the organization finds itself seriously cramped for funds with which to carry on its work.

"We hear much and read much in the newspapers about the effect that this terrible war is having in the United States," said Arthur von Briesen, President of the society, last night, "but we know that the business depression must soon pass by, and we have every right to expect an unprecedented era of prosperity. The worst thing about our present conditions is that the greatest weight falls upon those who are least able to bear up under it.

"I do not attempt to explain why it is so, but it is a fact that when trouble comes many men seem to be hardened instead of softened by it. The Legal Aid Society, of which I am President, is a fair barometer wherewith to measure conditions such as I refer to. Never in the history of our organization have we had anything like the number of appeals for assistance that are coming to us now. The worst of it is that our work is multiplying each day and our funds are depleted.

"Our clients are those who cannot afford to employ private counsel. They are the men, women, and children who are most easily preyed upon by men who are not honest or fair-minded. Our society, I am afraid, is approaching a crisis in its existence. So heavy have been the demands upon us that when the European war clouds gathered we found ourselves with an empty treasury. By dint of sacrifice made by a few men who know and appreciate the splendid work we are doing we succeeded in raising enough money to carry us into September. After that, unless the public-spirited and charitably minded men and women of the city come to our assistance, the Legal Aid Society will be stranded and will have to close its doors to many of those unfortunate ones who will be hopeless and helpless if they cannot have our support.

"I know that this is a time when most of us find it exceedingly difficult to centre our thoughts upon the problems here at home. The great war drama now being enacted in Europe persuades us to belittle objects which in ordinary times would seem to us to be of prime importance. I hope, however, that I can persuade our friends to come at once to our assistance. We need funds, and our need is greater than ever before in our history."

DARIUS MILLER DEAD.

Head of Burlington Road Succumbs After Operation for Appendicitis.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—Word was received here tonight that Darius Miller, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, died today at Glacier Park after an operation for appendicitis. The operation was performed yesterday morning. Mr. Miller, who was 55 years old, was suddenly taken ill while in the park. The St. Paul special train with relatives and Eastern physicians did not arrive until after the operation. The body is to be brought to Chicago for burial.

Mr. Miller was born at Princeton, Ill., and was the son of J. S. and Elizabeth H. Miller. He received his education in his home town, and began railroad service as a stenographer for the Michigan Central in 1877. He remained with this road until 1880, when he became a clerk in the general freight office of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. One year later he was appointed chief clerk to the General Manager. From 1883 to 1887 Mr. Miller was General Freight and Ticket Agent for the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. In 1887 he was appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent and retained this position until the end of 1889, when he was appointed Traffic Manager for the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad. From 1890 until 1893 Mr. Miller was Traffic Manager of the Queen & Crescent Road, and from the latter part of 1893 until 1896 was Traffic Manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. He was Vice President of this company from November, 1896, until October, 1898. In October, 1898, Mr. Miller was appointed Second Vice President of the Great Northern, and retained that office until 1902.

Then Mr. Miller became First Vice President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and in 1910 was appointed President of the road. At the same time he became President of the Colorado & Southern Railroad.

Mr. Miller was also a Director of the Commercial National Bank, the Commercial National Safe Deposit Company, the Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, and the Union Trust Company.

In 1882 Mr. Miller married Sue C. Brown of Morris, Ill. His home was at 1,550 North State Parkway, Chicago.

FIVE HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Little Girl and a Sailor Injured Also by Motor Cars.

Three women and two men were injured when two autos collided late yesterday afternoon on the Merrick Road, near Valley Stream, L. I. Doctors dressed their hurts and they all returned to the city on the Long Island Railroad.

Dr. Magnus Myres of 50 East Ninety-second Street, Manhattan, and Miss Edna Brown of 58 East Ninety-third Street, Manhattan, were in one of the wrecked cars. The physician, in trying to pass several other motors, crashed into the car of Harry Weinstein of 620 East 170th Street, the Bronx. This auto was driven by Gustave Korner and in it were Miss Mae Weinstein, sister of the owner, and Miss Rose Albine of 275 Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Anna O'Malloy, 5 years old, of 90 Dupont Street, Greenpoint, was struck by an automobile owned and operated by Albert Thumm of 65 West 109th Street, Manhattan, yesterday afternoon while playing near the Vernon Avenue viaduct. The child was taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, in Mr. Thumm's car, suffering from injuries to her back, head, and hand.

Peter Smyth of Blackford Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., quartermaster on a revenue cutter, was taken to the Smith Infirmary at New Brighton last night suffering from three broken ribs and cuts on the head. He was walking along Reed Lane at Grant City last night when he was knocked down by an automobile owned and operated by Charles Tuns of 210 Garden Avenue, Jersey City.

OPPOSES BRIDGE REBUILDING

Citizens' Union Addresses Mayor on Queensboro Project.

The City Planning Committee of the Citizens' Union sent a letter yesterday to Mayor Mitchel, as Chairman of the Board of Estimate, urging the board to go slowly in spending upward of $3,000,000 in reconstructing the Queensboro Bridge for the accommodation of subway trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

The Citizens' Union urges the board to have prepared a comparative statement of the cost, time required for construction and capacity of subway tunnels on the one hand and of the cost and time required for reconstruction and results to be produced by the reconstruction of the bridge on the other hand.

The letter stated that not only would the proposed change sacrifice space needed for the growing vehicular traffic but such space devoted to subway and elevated trains would prove too limited.

SHOWS INCOME TAX YIELDS $71,381,274

Commissioner Osborn Reports One-sixth of That Comes from Excise.

EMPIRE STATE $22,288,708

New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois Pay More Than Half of the Total.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Col. W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his preliminary annual report, made public tonight, gives more complete information regarding the collection of the new income tax revenue. It shows that the total collections under the income tax law for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, amounted to $71,381,274.69, distributed as follows:

Corporation excise tax	$10,671,077.22
Corporation income tax	32,456,662.67
Individual income tax	28,253,534.80

The amount of the income tax collected from corporations was computed on net incomes accruing for the calendar year 1913, five-sixths of the tax being reported as income tax, and one-sixth as excise tax, as provided in the act. The excise tax was augmented by similar collections of taxes assessed on account of business done during prior years and amounted in the aggregate to $10,671,077.22¾.

Individual income tax was computed upon five-sixths of net incomes accruing for the calendar year 1913, the collections from this source as classified to conform to the provisions of the act were as follows:

Income tax, normal	$12,728,038.02
Income tax, additional:	
Net incomes exceeding $20,000 and not more than $50,000	2,934,754.40
Net incomes exceeding $50,000 and not more than $75,000	1,645,639.30
Net incomes exceeding $75,000 and not more than $100,000	1,323,022.61
Net incomes exceeding $100,000 and not more than $250,000	3,835,948.40
Net incomes exceeding $250,000 and not more than $500,000	2,334,582.95
Net incomes exceeding $500,000	3,437,850.23
Offers in compromise, &c	13,698.89
Total	$28,253,534.80

New York State contributed the largest share of the income tax as follows:

Corporation excise tax	$2,318,311.41
Corporation income tax	7,447,600.19
Individual income tax	12,522,797.34
Total	$22,288,708.94

One-third of the burden of the income tax fell on the State of New York. Pennsylvania ranked second with collections of $9,272,400.66. Third in relative rank was Illinois with collections of $6,369,820.79.

The collection from these three States, New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, was more than $37,000,000, which means that they paid more than half the total income tax collected.

HIPPODROME OPENS SEPT. 5

'The Wars of the World' the New Spectacle Offering.

Announcement was made by the Shuberts last night that the opening of the Hippodrome had been set for Saturday night, Sept. 5, when a new spectacle called "The Wars of the World" would be offered for the coming season. The management hastened to add that the production was named last January and had no bearing at all upon the present war in Europe. It is being staged by William J. Wilson, who performed the same service for the two last Hippodrome productions. The music and lyrics, as heretofore, have been supplied by Manuel Klein, and it is said that he has this year succeeded in introducing a number of new and attractive melodies. The dialogue has been written by John Wilson.

"The Wars of the World" is a series of spectacular episodes. Unlike other Hippodrome productions, it is not divided into three different parts. It contains no story, but portrays conflicts of the past and present in the different parts of the world, and some which are met with in every-day life.

There will be no special circus part, but circus acts and vaudeville specialties suitable for introduction in different places of the entertainment have been interspersed.

JOHN E. LAMB DIES.

Prominent Indiana Democratic Leader Passes Away in 63d Year.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 23.—John E. Lamb, a prominent leader in the Democratic Party of this State, died here this afternoon at 4 o'clock. He fell into a semi-comatose condition last Thursday, but rallied yesterday and tried to converse with his family and friends. His family physician was in constant attendance on him, and his condition yesterday was announced as critical.

Mr. Lamb was born in Terre Haute sixty-two years ago. He was the son of Michael and Catherine McGovern Lamb, and was graduated from the Terre Haute High School in 1869. He was admitted to the bar of Indiana and began practicing law in 1873 as a member of the firm of Lamb, Beasley, Douthitt & Crawford. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Vigo County, Ind., in 1875, and held this office for four years. From 1883 until 1885 he was a member of Congress, and in 1886 was appointed United States District Attorney. Mr. Lamb was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions in 1892, 1896, 1904, 1908, and 1912. He was a Director of the McKeen National Bank and the United States Trust Company of Terre Haute. Mr. Lamb married Esther Kent of Terre Haute in 1890.

Mgr. Taylor's Funeral Today.

The funeral services for Mgr. Matthew Taylor will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, where for many years Mgr. Taylor was pastor. Thousands viewed the body as it lay in state yesterday in the church. At the bier was a guard of honor composed of members of the Catholic Club, of which Mgr. Taylor was spiritual adviser for twenty-five years.

Rockefeller Brothers Motoring.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The residents of Pocantico Hills last night saw William and John D. Rockefeller riding together in a small steam automobile. It was said that William, who still was active in Wall Street, wanted to talk over the war situation with his brother, and he drove his small steam car up to Pocantico Hills for that purpose. John D. Rockefeller went to church this morning at Pocantico Hills and was out driving this afternoon.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

No Advance In Price so long as the supply holds out.

Hercules Water will be on sale at all druggists at the regular price. Try this wonderful Hungarian aperient for constipation.

EISNER-MENDELSON CO., Sole Importers.

TURNED THE HOSE ON CARTOON SERIES

Editor McDermut's Wrecked Plant Repaired, but Enemies Pursue.

THE PAPER WILL NOT STOP

Congressman Hart's Journalistic Opponent Says He'll Clean Up Politics in Bergen County.

The trials of Editor Morris McDermut of The Palisade Post, a weekly newspaper published at Grantwood, N. J., just outside of the Palisades Amusement Park, are causing much discussion among the folk of Grantwood, Edgewood, Cliffside, and other nearby villages. The Post has a circulation of about 6,000, according to Mr. McDermut, and is scheduled to appear on Saturdays. On Saturday, Aug. 8, it failed to make its appearance, and investigation proved that somebody had invaded the printing establishment on Friday night and placed monkey wrenches and other bits of obstructive material in the press and then had set the motor running.

The linotype machine had also been smashed, a stitching machine on the second floor had been nearly demolished, and all the loose type in the shop used for setting advertisements had been dumped into one large box, making a "printer's pie," which Editor McDermut has been trying to straighten out ever since.

Mr. McDermut's paper is nominally Democratic, but has been waging heated warfare on the candidacy of Congressman Archibald C. Hart, a Democrat of the Sixth Congressional District, for reelection. The editor took his misfortune philosophically, said he had a few political enemies, and had his paper published the following week in the establishment of a Republican paper in a nearby town. The only mistake they made, he said, was in spelling his first name "Maurice." His repair bill to date, he said yesterday, has amounted to about $1,000.

Yesterday, however, he had a new grievance. He did not know where he could get a cartoon expressing his opinion of the Democratic candidate for the front page of this week's issue. For the past three months, large front-page cartoons, indicating that the Democratic Party will suffer dire calamity if Mr. Hart is re-elected, have been published weekly in The Post. The cartoons have been drawn by a local artist named Terrence, who had gained permission to use a barn behind the home of Carl Emil Ullberg of Edgewood as a studio. Walter Kuhn and several other New York artists also made use of the barn as a studio during the Summer months. Last Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Ullberg heard noises in the converted barn and, on investigation, found three youths inside with a hose.

They ran when they saw her. Mr. McDermut said yesterday that the political cartoons Terrence was working on at the time were torn up and that the hose had been turned on a number of paintings Mr. Kuhn had nearly completed.

"I am not in a position to charge anybody directly with these outrageous crimes," said Mr. McDermut when found writing a political editorial on his repaired linotype machine yesterday afternoon, "but, by George, I'm going to clean up politics in this district before I get through, if they don't dynamite the plant before I get through."

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH J. REILLY, a retired member of the New York police force, died on Saturday at his home in Malone, N. Y. He was 67 years old.

WILLIAM PAGE, a retired member of the Newark Fire Department, died on Saturday at his home in Newark. He was 67 years old and served in the Fire Department twenty-one years.

Mrs. OLIVA C. WEEKS, daughter of the late William H. Townsend, died on Saturday at the home of her sister at 476 West 141st Street. She was born in Jersey City seventy-three years ago. Her husband, James Weeks, survives her.

Mrs. AMELIA AUGUSTA MORRIS, wife of Edward L. Morris, died on Saturday at her home, 777 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. She was 72 years old.

GEORGE SHANNON PENTZ, forty-nine years old, a retired engineer of the New York Fire Department, died yesterday at his home in Gowaco, N. J. He was the son of the late George E. Pentz, formerly a City Judge of Yonkers, N. Y. Mr. Pentz was born in that city. He is survived by his widow and five children.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ABEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Abel (nee Rene Salvin) of Far Rockaway announce the birth of a daughter.

ROGGEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Roggen, (Etta Welser,) 1,326 Madison Av., announce the birth of a son, Aug. 21.

BROD.—Aug. 17, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Brod, a daughter.

COWEN.—Aug. 16, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Cowen, a son.

GREENBAUM.—Aug. 22, 151 West 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Greenbaum, a son.

MILLER.—Aug. 19, 128 Bay 28th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Miller, a son.

SHAIR.—Aug. 19, 1,580 Amsterdam Av., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Shair, a daughter.

Engaged.

AXELRAD—COMINGS.—Lena Comings to Philip Axelrad.

BERGMAN — ZIVEK. — Molly Zivek to Emanuel Bergman.

COHEN—KORNBLUM.—Sadie Kornblum to Charles Cohen.

ESSMAN—FEINSTEIN.—Rose Feinstein to Herman G. Essman.

GREENBERG—MILLER.—Linna H. Miller to Mark J. Greenberg.

KEYSER—STINER.—Effie Stiner to William Keyser.

KUBIES—DOLAN.—Florence May Dolan to Juan H. Kubies.

LEVY—FRANK.—Sylvia R. Frank to Bernard Levy.

PASTERNAK—SALOMON.—Theresa Salomon to Harry Pasternak.

PONEMON—STERN.—Lillie Stern to Philip R. Ponemon.

ROSEN—BLUMBERG.—Florence Blumberg to George A. Rosen.

ROSEN—EDELSON.—Rose Edelson to Abraham Rosen.

RUNDBAKEN—RUNDBAKEN.—Tillie Rundbaken to Louis Rundbaken.

SCHWEIT—ROSENBAUM.—Martha Rosenbaum to Abraham Schweit.

Married.

LOWSLEY—STAPLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Roger Haviland Staples of Troy, N. Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Katherine Velora, to Dr. Oswald S. Lowsley of Santa Barbara, Cal., at Round Lake, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 21, 1914.

HARLIB—FRACKMAN.—Aug. 20, Helen Frackman to Louis Harlib, Newark.

WHITEHEAD—FORCE.—Aug. 19, Clara L. Force to Arthur P. Whitehead.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

Too often the glittering exterior of the modern hotel hides serious defects in "personal treatment." The Majestic is not too large to give immediate attention to the slightest desire of its guests or to take a warm interest in the comfort and satisfaction of every individual who makes it his permanent home. Very favorable rentals are now being made by those who want their apartments in shipshape by September or October First.

J. CHARLTON RIVERS,
Managing Director.

72nd Street & Central Park West

Died.

BENNETT.—On Aug. 21, Mary Bennett, widow of the late Andrew S. Bennett, at her residence, 182 Menahan St., Brooklyn, in the 80th year of her age. Funeral service at the Chapel of the Comforter, 10 Horatio St., N. Y. C., on Tuesday at 2 o'clock. Interment Trinity Cemetery.

BENRIMO.—On Aug. 22, Rachel Benrimo, widow of Daniel Benrimo. Funeral services at her residence, 74 West 69th St., Monday, the 24th, 10 A. M.

BUSS.—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 22, Elizabeth Thornton Buss, youngest daughter of the late Ralph and Caroline C. Buss.

BUTLER.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, at the New York Hospital, after a long illness, Franklin Crosby Butler, fifth son of the late Benjamin F. Butler and Ellen Grenville Butler, in the fiftieth year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Epiphany, corner of Thirty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, on Monday morning, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

COCK.—At Locust Valley, L. I., on 8th month, 23d, Augustus G. Cock, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, on the 3d day, 8th month, 25th, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Locust Valley station on arrival of train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 12:54. Flatbush Av. 12:58.

COOKMAN.—At Wilmington, Del., on Aug. 22, 1914, Margaret Howland, widow of the Rev. John Emory Cookman, D. D. Funeral services at her late residence, Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, at 12 noon. Interment West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Penn.

COYLE.—On Aug. 23, William J. Coyle. Funeral from late residence, 261 West 180th St., Tuesday, Aug. 25, 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Incarnation, West 175th St., where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

CRANE.—Aug. 23, Mary Louise, widow of Harry M. Crane, in her 73d year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, at 11 A. M.

DOWLING.—John W., on Saturday, Aug. 22, after a short illness, in his 69th year, beloved husband of Katherine L. Losee. Funeral from his late residence, 2,927 West 5th St., Coney Island. Friends and relatives invited to attend, and members of the Sedgwick Post, No. 186, G. A. R., at 2 P. M. Wednesday, Aug. 26.

DRURY.—On Aug. 24 at Belle Harbor, L. I., Bridget, beloved wife of Patrick Drury, mother of Mary A. Gallagher and aunt of Rev. Leo J. Doyle. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DU BOIS.—At Wappingers Falls, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1914, John C. Du Bois, aged 57 years. Funeral from his late residence Tuesday, Aug. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

FINLEY.—Henry Peyton, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Louise Dargan, at Westwood, N. J. Funeral service Tuesday at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

GRAHAM.—Suddenly, at Summertown, Tenn., Douglas T. Graham. Funeral services will be held at the home of his brother, Davis Graham, Fishkill, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 24, 1914, at 2:30 P. M.

EARLE.—At Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 22, 1914, William Henry Earle. Funeral services from his late residence, 178 East Av., at 1 o'clock Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1914. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:50 A. M.

HIGGINS.—On Aug. 23, 1914, Catherine Higgins, (nee Nelleny,) beloved wife of the late James Higgins, native of County Sligo, Ireland. Funeral from C. J. Coyne Funeral Parlor, 245 East 90th St., on Aug. 25 at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, East 90th St. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HOFFMAN.—On Friday, Aug. 21, 1914, Isabella, mother of Edwin Hoffman, aged 72 years. Funeral service at her late residence, 554 West 150th St., on Monday, Aug. 24, at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

HUCHBERGER.—At Far Rockaway, L. I., Aug. 22, 1914, Harry T. Huchberger, in his 46th year, beloved husband of Pauline Lehrburger Huchberger and son of Sarah Huchberger. Funeral services will be held at the Masonic Temple, Mott Av., Far Rockaway, on Monday, Aug. 24, 1914, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family. Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

HUCHBERGER.—Mount Neboh Lodge, No. 257, F. and A. M.—The Wor. Master announces with deep sorrow the passing of our much esteemed Past Master, Harry T. Huchberger, and respectfully requests brethren to assemble at Masonic Hall, Mott Av., Far Rockaway, this morning at 11 o'clock for the purpose of paying our departed friend and brother the last earthly tribute.
ARTHUR W. WEIL, Master.

KELLER.—Louise, wife of J. M. Keller, 202 Riverside Drive, Aug. 21, at Elka Park, N. Y. Funeral private. Funeral services, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 451 66th St., Brooklyn.

KNOLHOFF.—At Amityville, L. I., Sunday, Aug. 23, 1914, Petrea, infant daughter of Ferdinand and Gertrude Knolhoff of East Orange, N. J., aged 2 months 6 days.

McCREERY.—Suddenly, at Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 21, William H., age 24, youngest son of James H. and Catherine E. McCreery. Funeral services to be held at his residence in Oceanport, N. J., Aug. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

MELINETTE.—Gustav. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Frank E. Campbell Bldg.,) Tuesday, 2 o'clock.

MORRIS.—On her 72d birthday, Saturday, Aug. 22, at her home, 777 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Amelia Marsh, wife of E. L. Morris. Funeral private. Canajoharie and Rahway papers please copy.

MUIR.—Helen A., on Aug. 23. Funeral service at late residence, 502 West 134th St., Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

OETTEL.—Suddenly, at Atlantic Highlands, on Aug. 22, George Richard Oettel, beloved husband of Marie Oettel. Funeral private.

PARK.—On Aug. 22, Rebecca A. Park. Funeral services from her late residence, 1,155 Vyse Av., Bronx, Monday, Aug. 24, at 8 P. M.

PENTZ.—Suddenly, on Aug. 22, at his residence, Towaco, N. J., George Shannon Pentz, husband of Catherine Morris and son of Margaret and the late George B. Pentz of Yonkers. Funeral Monday evening at 8. Interment private.

ROBINSON.—In Portland, Me., Aug. 23, 1914, Rev. Joseph Peck, in the 31st year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHIFFER.—At Deal, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 22, Louis G., beloved husband of Jennie R. Schiffer. Funeral private.

SPUECKLE.—Mrs. Angelica, widow of the late Ferdinand W. Spueckle, suddenly, at Ellenville, N. Y. Funeral notice hereafter.

VAN DE SANDE.—Charles, on Saturday, Aug. 22, in his 80th year, at his late residence, 12 Hamilton Road, Glen Ridge, N. J. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 25, at 11 o'clock.

WELLES.—At his residence, 550 Park Av., on Aug. 22, Edgar T., son of the late Gideon and Mary Jane Welles, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services at 550 Park Av., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, at half past ten o'clock. Interment at Hartford.

WOOD.—Dr. James Robie Wood, on Aug. 9, in his 77th year. Requiem mass, Monday, Aug. 24, 10 A. M., St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, Staten Island. Interment private.

AGAN.—Sarah, 131 5th St., Aug. 21, aged 24.

BAKER.—Harry W., Aug. 21, aged 25. Funeral 223 8th Av., today, 11 A. M.

BARRETT.—William, 394 East 39th St., Aug. 21. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BAUER.—Clara, 1,726 46th St., Aug. 21, aged 65.

CAREY.—James, 216 East 45th St., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow.

DAHL.—Catherine, 396 2d Av., Aug. 22, aged 6 months.

DASCH.—Albert, 542 East 178th St., Aug. 21.

DUFFY.—James J., 826 10th Av., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

EARDLEY.—May M., 374 Park Av., Aug. 21. Funeral today.

FINNERAN.—Michael F., 185 Forbell Av., Aug. 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HAECKEL.—Henry, 549 East 145th St., Aug. 21, aged 83.

HOFFMAN.—Isabella, 554 West 150th St., Aug. 21, aged 72. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KAENE.—John F., 2,727 8th Av., Aug. 21.

KREENAN.—Marie, 523 East 234th St., Aug. 21, aged 72.

LADUE.—Katherine F., 422 East 145th St., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

LARSON.—Charlotte, Aug. 22. Funeral 62 West 102d St. today, 1:30 P. M.

McARDLE.—Mary E., 1,819 2d Av., Aug. 22, aged 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McGUINNESS.—Joseph P., 786 3d Av., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McLOUGHLIN.—Thomas, 142 Willis Av., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MANTEL.—Frank, 2,840 8th Av., Aug. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MEISTER.—Jesse J., 1,447 Minford Place, Bronx, Aug. 22, aged 17.

NOLAN.—Dennis, 225 West 115th St., Aug. 21. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Dorothy, Aug. 22, aged 10. Funeral 2,157 7th Av. today, 2 P. M.

OHLE.—Anna L., 1,559 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, Aug. 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SHAFER.—Conrad, 234 West 124th St., Aug. 21, aged 45.

SHEEHAN.—James, 203 East 104th St., Aug. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TUTTLE.—Ebenezer S., Aug. 22, aged 46. Funeral service today.

TWIGGS.—James J., Aug. 22. Funeral 954 Amsterdam Av. tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

VANDER PORTER.—Alida, Port Richmond, S. I., Aug. 22. Funeral today.

WALTZ.—J. C. H., 357 West 45th St., Aug. 22. Funeral service today.

WHOLEY.—Cornelius, 26 Madison St., Aug. 22. Funeral notice later.

WORTH.—Helen, 1,558 Avenue A., Aug. 21, aged 1.

Brooklyn.

ARMSTRONG.—Nellie M., 1,557 President St., Aug. 21.

BAUER.—Clara, 1,726 46th St., Aug. 21, aged 65.

CONNOR.—Thomas, Bushwick Hospital, Aug. 21, aged 69. Funeral today.

FISCHER.—John, 1,329 Jefferson Av., Aug. 22, aged 69. Funeral notice later.

GLEN.—Elizabeth S., 845 Willoughby Av., Aug. 22, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HAFF.—Elizabeth, 317 Chauncey St., Aug. 21, aged 32.

HAGGERTY.—Joseph, 459 13th St., Aug. 22. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

HARRIS.—Elizabeth A., 911 Marcy Av., Aug. 21. Funeral today.

HELLSTERN.—Henry T., 1,411 Jefferson Av., Aug. 21, aged 58. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LYONS.—John, 386 17th St., Aug. 21, aged 65.

MAXWELL.—Robert, 1,647 57th St., Aug. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MEDFORD.—Anna M., 806 McDonough St., Aug. 22, aged 64. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MESSENGER.—Edna, 149 Rector St., Aug. 21, aged 2.

MURRAY.—John, 561 Franklin Av., Aug. 21.

QUIGLEY.—Peter M., 675 Bedford Av., Aug. 21, aged 59. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

RULLMAN.—Anna M., 1,234 Pacific St., Aug. 21. Funeral private.

SHACKLETT.—James, 182 Waverly Av., Aug. 22, aged 60.

SOPER.—Jerome S., 796 Manhattan Av., Aug. 21, aged 51. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

THATCHER.—Richard A., 67 South 9th St., Aug. 21, aged 47. Funeral today.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BAUERLE.—Anna, Newark, Aug. 21, aged 38.

FOLEY.—Mary, East Newark, Aug. 22. Funeral notice later.

LAMBIE.—Jessie, 41 Oriental Terrace, Newark, Aug. 22, aged 67.

LINDEMANN.—John F., 431 Palisade Av., Jersey City, Aug. 21. Funeral private.

MILLARD.—Shepert, Newark, Aug. 21, aged 3.

SCHWOERER.—Dora, 511 Spring St., West Hoboken, Aug. 21, aged 42.

SHYNE.—Lawrence, 28 Porter St., Jersey City, aged 1.

SULLIVAN.—Patrick, 551 Henderson St., Jersey City, Aug. 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

ZENKEL.—Henrick, 719 Paterson Av., West Hoboken, Aug. 22, aged 4.

Long Island.

GLOECKNER.—Wilhelmina, Woodhaven, Aug. 22, aged 86. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GREENBLATT.—Louis, Arverne, Aug. 20.

MARKS.—Israel, Edgemere, Aug. 21, aged 72.

WATERHOUSE.—William C., Richmond Hill, Aug. 22, aged 21.

Westchester County.

GARGES.—Florence, M., New Rochelle, Aug. 22. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

PIGUERON.—Magdalen, Katonah, Aug. 21.

SWEENY.—Catharine W., White Plains, Aug. 21, aged 89. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

BRADLEY.—Henry J., in memory of; died Aug. 27.

CHALLINOR.—Grace L., in memory of; died Aug. 24, 1913.

COHN.—Arthur, in memory of; died Aug. 25, 1889.

GOLLUBER.—Ida, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Aug. 30, 2:30 P. M.

GREENE.—Mary E., mass St. Brendan's Church, today, 8 A. M.

HARTFORD.—Matthew, mass St. Columbia's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

HICKS.—Charles M. and Isabella J., in memory of; Aug. 25, 1911.

HIRSCH.—Solomon and Rosa, unveiling monument, Salem Fields Cemetery, Aug. 30, 2:30 P. M.

JACOBS.—Yetta, in memory of; died Aug. 27, 1909.

KEATING.—George W., in memory of; died Aug. 25, 1913.

LASKER.—Aaron, unveiling monument, Old Union Fields Cemetery, Aug. 30, 2:30 P. M.

LEVY.—Ludwig, in memory of; died Aug. 27, 1898.

McANEENY.—Bridget, mass Visitation Church, Brooklyn, today, 2 A. M.

MAYHOOD.—Samuel, in memory of; died Aug. 25, 1913.

MUELLER.—George M., in memory of; died Aug. 24, 1911.

O'ROURKE.—Michael F., mass St. Francis Xavier Church, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CEMETERIES.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY
Beyond the city limits in the Westchester Hills. Photograph sent on request. City Office, 103 Park Av. Tel. Murray Hill 1842.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
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INSTRUCTION.

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ALSACE-LORRAINE

ALSACE-LORRAINE:—
Gov. Gen. von Wedel's resignation accepted; von Dallwitz will be appointed, Apr. 19, IV., 3:4; French citizens may be evicted by Germany; anger in France; reprisals being discussed, May 8, 8:1; origin and scheme of alleged plan to drive out French residents; Germans in Paris are anxious, May 9, 8:2; German Govt. denies that French residents will be expelled, May 10, IV., 4:3.
See also under GERMANY—*Army.*

The above reproduction shows how The New York Times Index presents—for your assistance when you want information—every important news item which has appeared in The New York Times during the preceding three months. Issued quarterly. Keep it on your library table and office desk.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX,
Times Square, New York.

GIANTS AND BOSTON TIED—SWIMMING—NEWPORT TENNIS

REDS BEAT GIANTS FOR THREE STRAIGHT

New York and Boston Now Tied in National League Championship Race.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The Cincinnati Reds, already famous for their ability to drag New York away from a National League pennant, today handed John J. McGraw's tribe of Giants their third successive defeat, making a clean sweep of the series, thereby permitting the Boston Braves to come up on an event footing with the Giants. The score was 3 to 2.

To Herb Moran, the hustling outfielder of the Reds, belongs the honor. It was his healthy two-base drive in the final session, with two men down and one on base, that gave his teammates the victory. Moran is no longer a Red. With that drive that sent the long Cuban, Gonzales, across the rubber, Moran's services as a Red ceased and tomorrow he will be seen in a Boston uniform, having been sold to the Stallings aggregation.

The game was a neat affair throughout. Red Ames, on the mound for the Reds, caused the heart of his former boss to beat at a lightning clip as he proceeded to check the desperate players when they threatened to do harm.

On the other hand, Tesreau went along in great shape for five innings, with only two scratch singles being scored off him. The blow-off came in the sixth, and although he pitched one inning after that, he was relieved by Demaree. The defeat must be credited to Demaree, as the proceedings were tied up when he took hold of the hurling job for the Giants. Demaree got along nicely in the eighth inning and was doing fine in the ninth, and it looked much like the affair would drag through to extra innings. But Moran, who has found his batting eye for fair, was anxious to get under the shower, and ended the suspense with his rattling two-bagger.

The Giants got off to a good start. In the third round, with Snodgrass disposed of, Meyers doubled and Tesreau singled, Meyers taking third and scoring when Bescher doubled.

Cincinnati got this back and one more in the sixth on four singles and a stolen base. New York tied it up in the eighth on singles by Meyers and Bescher and Donlin's out.

Kellogg opened the ninth for the Reds and grounded out to Fletcher. Gonzales got his third hit of the day, a single through second. Ames struck out. Then came Moran. With two hits already to his credit, the little fielder drove one far into centre field and the big Cuban catcher raced across the plate with the run that allowed Boston to share first-place honors with the Giants, at least for the time being.

The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf.	5	1	3	0	0
Herzog, ss.	4	0	1	3	5
T'bley, lf.	4	1	2	5	0
V.K'tz, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Niehof, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Groh, 2b.	4	0	1	1	5
Daniels, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
K'logg, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0
G'zales, c.	4	1	3	2	0
Ames, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total	34	3	11	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Besch'r, cf.	4	0	2	3	0
Grant, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Burns, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
F'cher, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
Rob'n, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	1	5
S'grass, 1b.	3	0	0	15	0
Meyers, c.	3	1	2	1	0
McLean, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Tesreau, p.	2	0	1	1	5
Dem'e, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Murray	0	1	0	0	0
‡Donlin	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	6	*26	15

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Ran for Meyers in the eighth inning.
‡Batted for Tesreau in the eighth inning.
Errors—Grant, Herzog.

Cincinnati......... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3
New York......... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Two-base hits—Meyers, Bescher, Gonzales, Moran. Hits—Off Tesreau, 8 in 7 innings; off Demaree, 3 in 1 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Ames, Niehoff. Stolen base—Moran. Double plays—Tesreau and Snodgrass; Grant, Doyle, and Snodgrass. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 8. First base on balls—Off Tesreau, 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 1; by Demaree, 1; by Ames, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

BROOKLYN DROPS ANOTHER

St. Louis Wins Final Game of the Series by 7-3 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 23.—The Cards defeated Brooklyn 7 to 3 in the final game of the series. Perritt held Brooklyn helpless until the final inning when he eased up with a six-run lead in his favor.

Dolan and Schmutz almost came to blows in the fifth inning when Dolan threw his bat toward Schmutz. The Brooklyn pitcher claimed it was intentional and the two were about to clinch when others rushed between them.

Three singles by Huggins, Magee, and Dolan combined wth a sacrifice hit and a fielder's choice scored two runs for the Cards in the opening round, giving them a good lead. Dolan's single and a steal and Jack Miller's single gave the Cards another run in the third. In the fourth, Egan's error on Beck, a stolen base, and Huggins's single over first scored another. Cruise's home run to the centre field gate scored the fifth run in the sixth inning. In the seventh inning a pass to Huggins, singles by Magee and Wilson, two errors by Catcher Fischer, and stolen bases by Magee and Huggins scored two more runs.

Brooklyn scored first in the seventh on Myers's bunt which Wingo threw to the right field stand. Myers going to third. Wheat's single to right scored Myers. In the ninth Cutshaw's single, a triple by Myers, and Wheat's sacrifice fly counted two more runs. Perritt then tightened and retired the side without further scoring. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b.	3	2	2	2	3
Magee, 1b.	4	1	2	17	1
Dolan, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
Miller, ss.	3	1	2	2	7
Wilson, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Cruise, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Beck, 3b.	3	1	0	0	4
Wingo, c.	4	0	1	3	0
Perritt, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	7	11	27	17

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stengel, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
C'shaw, 2b.	4	2	2	5	5
Myers, cf.	4	1	2	1	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	1	4	0
Egan, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
H'mel, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
Getz, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2
M'Carty, c.	2	0	0	1	4
Fisher, c.	1	0	0	2	0
Schm'tz, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Enzman, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Dalton	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	7	24	15

*Batted for Schmutz in sixth inning.

Errors—Egan, 2; Fisher, 2; Huggins, Wingo.

St. Louis .... 2 0 1 1 0 1 2 0 .—7
Brooklyn .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3

Three-base hit—Myers. Home run—Cruise. Sacrifice hits—J. Miller, Perritt. Sacrifice fly—Wheat. Stolen bases—Dolan, Beck, Huggins, Magee. Double plays—Egan, Cutshaw and Hummel; Beck, Huggins and Magee. Passed ball—McCarty. Hit by pitcher—By Enzman, (Beck.) Bases on balls—Off Enzman, 1. Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Enzman, 1; by Schmutz, 1. Hits—Off Schmutz, 8 in 5 innings; off Enzman, 3 in 3 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

Major League's Record for Week.

The record in the National and American Leagues of games played, won, and lost, with runs, hits, errors, and men left on bases, follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
New York	5	1	4	15	42	5	28
Boston	7	5	2	33	57	7	47
St. Louis	6	5	1	24	54	3	29
Chicago	7	4	3	23	54	14	46
Pittsburgh	6	3	3	19	50	6	35
Philadelphia	5	2	3	10	37	6	33
Cincinnati	7	3	4	24	47	20	35
Brooklyn	7	2	5	23	61	7	41

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
Philadelphia	7	5	2	23	52	8	38
Boston	4	4	0	14	32	8	19
Washington	6	4	2	30	50	14	37
Detroit	6	2	4	31	55	11	30
St. Louis	5	2	3	19	47	7	27
Chicago	4	0	4	6	26	8	28
New York	6	3	3	27	52	7	40
Cleveland	6	2	4	25	53	10	36

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 3; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 3.
Philadelphia-Chicago, (Wet grounds.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 13; Pittsburgh, 5.
St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 3.
Buffalo-Chicago—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal, 2; Jersey City, 0.
Jersey City, 2; Montreal, 0.
Toronto, 8; Newark, 4.
Rochester, 4; Providence, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	59	48	.551
Boston	59	48	.551
St. Louis	62	53	.539
Chicago	58	53	.523
Pittsburgh	50	58	.463
Philadelphia	50	58	.463
Cincinnati	51	60	.459
Brooklyn	49	60	.450

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	74	37	.667
Boston	63	47	.572
Washington	60	51	.541
Detroit	56	57	.496
St. Louis	53	57	.482
Chicago	55	60	.478
New York	51	62	.451
Cleveland	38	80	.322

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Indianapolis	63	49	.563
Chicago	62	51	.549
Baltimore	58	52	.527
Buffalo	56	53	.514
Brooklyn	54	53	.505
Kansas City	54	61	.470
St. Louis	52	63	.452
Pittsburgh	46	63	.423

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	69	46	.600
Rochester	69	49	.585
Baltimore	65	49	.570
Buffalo	64	50	.562
Newark	57	56	.504
Toronto	56	58	.492
Montreal	44	74	.373
Jersey City	36	78	.315

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Indianapolis.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Newark at Montreal.
Providence at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Rochester.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Although Baltimore played errorless ball and outhit St. Louis, the local team won from the visitors today, 4 to 3. This was the second game and the second victory for the team under the management of Fielder Jones.

It was said today that Miner Brown, deposed manager of the local Federals, had a great pitcher for the team. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	9	0
St. Louis	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	.	4	8	3

Batteries—Bailey, Conley, Wilhelm, and Jacklitsch; Davenport and Simon.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Kansas City bunched hits on Barger in the eighth inning, scoring six runs and defeating Pittsburgh, 13 to 5. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	11	2
Kansas City	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	6	.	13	11	2

Batteries—Barger and Berry; Johnson and Easterly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—Richter and Smith; Bruck and Reynolds.

SECOND GAME.

								R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Jersey City	2	0	0	0	0	0	.	2	4	0

Batteries—Bouchman and Madden; Verbout and Reynolds. Seven innings by agreement.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	8	12	0
Newark	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	10	5

Batteries—Herbert and Kelly; Lee and Wheat.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	9	1
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2

Batteries—Hoff and Williams; Shulz and Onslow.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 7; Troy, 5.
At Albany—Binghamton, 7; Albany, 4. Albany, 2; Binghamton, 1.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—St. Paul, 3; Indianapolis, 2. Indianapolis, 5; St. Paul, 2.
At Louisville—Louisville, 3; Minneapolis, 2. Louisville, 12; Minneapolis, 2.
At Columbus—Kansas City, 4; Columbus, 3. Columbus, 6; Kansas City, 5.
At Cleveland—Milwaukee, 3; Cleveland, 1.

Eastern Association.

At New Haven—Pittsfield, 3; New Haven, 2.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 4; Springfield, 3.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 3; New London, 0.

Southern Association.

At Montgomery—Atlanta, 6; Montgomery, 2.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 5; Chattanooga, 2.
At Mobile—Mobile, 5; Memphis, 1.
At Nashville—Nashville, 2; Birmingham, 2.

Utica Wins from Browns.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Brower, former St. Louis National recruit, kept the hits of the St. Louis Americans scattered today, Utica winning 5 to 3. Practically the regular St. Louis team was on the field. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Utica	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	.	5	8	2
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	9	2

Batteries—Brower and Ahles; Hoch and Hale.

Cobb Drives in Six Runs.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—The Detroit Americans defeated the Baltimore Internationals today, 8 to 1. Ty Cobb drove in six runs and pitched the last inning for Detroit. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	1	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	8	13	0
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Williams, McKee, and Baker; Jarman and McAvoy.

Braves Buy Outfielder Moran.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The purchase of Outfielder Herbert Moran of the Cincinnati Nationals by President Gaffney of the Boston Nationals was announced last night.

Ball Fractures Player's Jaw.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Dr. Donald Rupert of the dental department of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane today suffered a fracture of the jaw when hit by a ball in a game between the Morrisville and Columbia baseball teams at the Hetzel Field. Dr. Rupert is a member of the Morrisville team.

GIRLS DO THE LONG CONEY ISLAND SWIM

Miss Elaine Golding Wins Fourteen-Mile Event in 4 Hours 31 Minutes 45 Seconds.

Miss Elaine Golding of Bath Beach, an amateur claimant of the long-distance swimming championship of her sex, yesterday won the race from the Battery to Steeplechase Pier, Coney Island, a distance of fourteen miles, in the remarkable time of 4 hours 31 minutes 45 seconds.

Miss Louise Debus, an eighteen-year-old Philadelphia girl, also an amateur, finished second to Miss Golding, while Rose Pitonoff of Dorchester, Mass., a professional, the first woman to swim from the Battery to Coney Island, and Miss Noah Leahy, another "pro," failed to complete the course, owing to the salt water and dazzling rays of the sun affecting their eyes. Miss Pitonoff had been in the water 2 hours and 21 minutes when she left the water opposite the Crescent Athletic Club. She had covered about six and one-half miles. Miss Leahy was so much affected by the sun and water that she started swimming in circles, and was picked up off Gravesend. She was carried to the United States Life Saving Corps station at that point. She almost collapsed when taken out of the bay, and it was some time before she recovered sufficiently to be sent to her home. She had traveled nine and one-half miles in 2 hours 53 minutes.

Misses Golding and Debus were also affected by their long swim, but not enough to make their condition serious. Miss Golding was in better physical condition at the finish than her young rival.

The remarkably fast time of Miss Golding is emphasized by the fact that Commodore Brown of the U. S. Life Saving Corps, who recently broke Bud Goodwin's course record of 4 hours 30 minutes by swimming the distance in 4:23:30, did not go within a half mile of Miss Golding's finish mark. His swim ended at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street, Coney Island.

Miss Golding, who in 1911 won the first open race for women from the Battery to Coney Island, took the lead opposite Governors Island and was never headed. Miss Debus put up a plucky fight and made a splendid showing. She was handicapped by not knowing the currents as well as Miss Golding. In Philadelphia Miss Debus is well known through her feat of swimming from Chester to the Walnut Street Docks, about seventeen miles, in 5 hours 45 minutes.

Miss Leahy recently swam through Hell Gate, while Miss Pitonoff's record contains many daring swimming feats.

The start of the race was made off the Immigration Pier, Battery, at 10:21 A. M. Miss Leahy went to the front as far as the north side of Governors Island, where Miss Golding took the lead, and thereafter set the pace all the way. Miss Pitonoff was the only one of the quartet to use the breast stroke. The other swimmers used the trudgeon stroke.

THE BUSINESS OF BASEBALL

This Has Been a Record Year in the Traffic of Players.

The baseball season of 1914, already noted as a period of unusual occurrences in the national sport, promises to establish a record for the purchase and exchange of players in the big leagues. Omitting entirely any reference to the sensational trades and purchases which preceded the opening of the pennant races, the present season has been an exceptional one in this respect. With the exception of the world's champion Philadelphia Athletics, every club in both the American and National Leagues has made unusual efforts toward strengthening one or more departments by means of exchange or cash transactions. Not alone have the minor associations been invaded, for big league clubs have dealt with each other to an extent greater than has been the case in other years.

In the American League Boston secured Egan, Shore, and Ruth from the Baltimore club of the International, Hoblitzel from Cincinnati; Vean Gregg from Cleveland in exchange for Coumbe, R. Johnson, and Egan, as well as several minor league and college players. The Chicago White Sox have signed or released to date an even dozen players, not including Hal Chase, who jumped to the Buffalo Federals. The dealing, however, has been confined to the minor and college class, although Comiskey holds the present season record in his purchase of Fielder Felch from Milwaukee of the American Association at $12,000 cash and two players.

The New York Americans have purchased, exchanged, or released sixteen players since April 14. Some of the big league material secured includes Catcher Nunamaker from Boston Americans, Pitcher Carroll Brown from the Athletics, in addition to Birdie Cree from the Baltimore Internationals. Cleveland is another club which has dipped deeply into the players' mart. Close to twenty players have been bought, sold, exchanged, or lost by desertion this season. A majority of these transactions involved minor leagues, the principal major league deal being with the Boston Americans, whereby Pitcher Vean Gregg went to the Red Sox in exchange for Pitcher Coumbes, and Johnson and Catcher Ben Egan.

Aside from the purchase of two minor league players and the release of Catcher Gibson, the Detroit club has stood pat to date, and the same may be said of Clark Griffith's Washington combination. The Capital club purchased Outfielder Mike Mitchell from the Pittsburgh Nationals, released Pitchers Collier and Cashion, and secured J. E. Blair from the Martinsburg, West Va., club. The St. Louis Browns released two players and purchased one for future delivery.

Far more activity in this direction has been shown in the National League. The Cincinnati club record shows that close to thirty players have figured in one way or another in club deals or jumped to the Federal League. Claude Derrick was bought from Baltimore and then traded to Chicago for First Baseman Mollowitz. Hoblitzel went to the Boston Americans and Tex Erwin from Brooklyn to Cincinnati, and back again. Bert Daniels, former Yankee and part of Jack Dunn's $60,000 Baltimore International League assets, found his way to the Cincinnati club, to say nothing of a number of minor league and college players.

Pittsburgh scouts, too, have been busy, and the Pirates have thirteen deals of one kind or another to their credit. Aside from the deal with the Washingtons, whereby Mike Mitchell was sold, the transaction involved the purchase or release of players from or to minor leagues. The Philadelphia Nationals have ten transactions on record, the principal one being the trade of Josh Devore to Boston for Third Baseman John Martin. Boston records show some thirteen deals. The major transfers include the sale of George Beck to the Cleveland Americans, the trading of Hub Perdue to St. Louis for Players Whitted and Cather, and Josh Devore's acquisition for John Martin.

The Chicago Cubs have eleven transactions in the record. Eliminating the minor league purchases and releases, the schedule shows that Pitcher Koestner was sold to Cincinnati and First Baseman Mollowitz traded to the same club for Claude Derrick. The St. Louis Cardinals have held fairly steady to the early season enrollment. Hageman was sold to the Chicago Nationals and Whitted and Cather traded to Boston for Pitcher Perdue. The other deals involve minor league players.

The New York Giants have a list of thirteen players signed or released this season, but not in a single case does another major league club figure in the dealing. Brooklyn's principal efforts in this direction include the sale of Kraft to Boston, Riggert to St. Louis, Erwin to Cincinnati, and Smith to Boston.

READY FOR RIFLE SHOOT.

Seagirt Camps Peopled with Crack Shots for Tournament.

SEAGIRT, N. J., Aug. 23.—Everything is in readiness here for the opening tomorrow of the Seagirt shooting tournament. The big camp is peopled with men in uniform eagerly waiting the "commence firing" trumpet call.

The programme for the 1914 meet is the most elaborate in the history of the range. It comprises the contests embraced in the national division competition to be shot under War Department auspices in addition to the matches of the National Rifle Association of America, the New Jersey State Rifle Association, and the New York State Rifle Association. The crack of the military rifle and revolver will be heard on the range almost continuously for the next three weeks.

Nine events are scheduled for tomorrow, the most important being the interstate regimental and the New York Association's company team match. Teams to represent the United States in the North American international matches will be selected from the individual competitors making the highest scores during the tournament.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer of New Jersey is Executive Officer of the meet.

WHEELMEN HOLD CARNIVAL.

Close Contests in Annual Cycle Races at Pelham Park.

The annual cycling carnival and pleasure run of the Century Road Club Association yesterday brought together a large gathering of wheelmen representing a dozen different organizations. The run was from Columbus Circle to Pelham Park, and the Asen Wheelmen of New York won the cup for the club having the largest turn-out. Five races were held when the run reached Eastern Boulevard, and the contests in each case were unusually close.

The one-mile scratch event was run in heats, the final being won by A. Morgan, C. R. C. A., with J. Naphtal, C. R. C. A., second; H. G. Lilienthal, C. R. C. A., third, and E. Aichelin, New England Wheelmen, fourth. The final heat of the slow race was carried off by D. Helsig, C. R. C. A. Second, third, and fourth places went to H. Terhune, J. M. Mitchell, and H. G. Lilienthal, all of the same organization. The novelty race was won by E. Aichelin, with J. Napthal, C. R. C. A.; Alex Palma, C. R. C. A., and R. A. Rom, Empire City Wheelmen, finishing next in order. Palma, with a handicap of one minute, captured the three-mile handicap race in 8:18 3-5, defeating George Schaab, Asen Wheelmen, by 20 seconds.

The fastest three miles of the day was done by Fred Woisin, Acme Wheelmen, in 7:53 2-5. James Papesca, New England Wheelmen, was second in 7:53 3-5, and Joseph Naphtal, third, in 7:53 4-5.

KINNEY McGREGOR WINS.

Wilson's Bay Gelding Leads in Speedway Matinee Racing Honors.

W. Wilson's bay gelding Kinney McGregor, which has been trailing at the heels of Bright Direct since the opening of the Summer matinée season, jumped into the front of the point winners by its victory over the Hiawatsch entry yesterday on the Speedway. Three weeks ago the two horses took the first and second places among the season's point winners, with only one point separating them. A week ago they were in different classes, and both managed to win their respective races, but yesterday found them placed by the Brush Committee in Brush 4. The event developed into the feature event and a controversy at the conclusion of the third heat between R. Jacob and the officials in the stand, which resulted in favor of Kinney McGregor, which landed the event after three heats, and the win placed him in first position with a total of 24 points. Bright Direct is now second, with two points less, and as there still remains one day of racing—next Sunday—the champion of the season is still in doubt. A victory for Kinney McGregor will give him the honors.

At the start of Brush 4 it looked as though neither of the top-notchers would be in the running, as Lee Wilson, driven by Jacob, was the winner. The next two heats showed Kinney McGregor on his good behavior, and he won the race, with Bright Direct finishing third in the summary.

It was learned that the police authorities were contemplating a change of the mounted policemen on the drive, which, if put into effect, will work hardships on all concerned with the Speedway. The plan under consideration is to reduce the present squad of three mounted men to one.

During the regular season matinées, which include Spring, Summer, and Fall, this policing would prove inadequate. Many rescues of runaways have been effected by the trio of mounted men now acting on the drive, and the protection of the spectators has also been looked after by them.

The Million-Dollar Horse.

Rocksand, the famous race horse of a decade ago, which died recently in Paris, was insured with Lloyd's for $150,000. He was credited with winning close to $250,000 during his turf career, and many thousands of dollars in stud fees in later years. Foaled in 1900 his greatest victory was the winning of the Derby as a three-year-old. After his retirement he was sold to American breeders for $125,000. Six years later he was purchased by a French syndicate for about the same figures. In view of his winnings, purchase prices, and stud fees he has recently been referred to as the million dollar equine, which was not so far fetched as seems at first sight.

Poloist Rawlins Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Aug. 23.—Friends of James R. Rawlins, who was thrown from his horse yesterday at the Meadow Brook Club and taken to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola in an unconscious condition, who communicated with his physician, Dr. John Mann, today, were informed that he is doing nicely. Mr. Rawlins sustained two fractured ribs and contusions. He regained consciousness today and is expected to improve steadily.

Little Hope for Jenter.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 23.—John C. Jenter, mechanician, seriously hurt in the accident which yesterday cost Spencer Wishart his life, was still alive in a hospital here tonight, although physicians feared there was no chance for his recovery. Jenter was pinned beneath the car when the automobile driven by Wishart crashed through a fence into a ditch.

Newspaper Golfers at Siwanoy.

Members of the New York Newspaper Men's Golf Association will be the guests of the Siwanoy Country Club at Mount Vernon tomorrow, when the club will donate a silver cup for the best gross or net score. About forty members are expected to compete. A luncheon will be served at noon.

Entries for Saratoga Racing.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; highweight handicap; selling; six furlongs. Altamaha, 121 pounds; Undaunted, 125; Fascinating, 124; Master Joe, 119; Water Welles, 134; Spear Head, 126; Yodeling, 115; Garl, 122; O'Sullivan, 120; Lily Orme, 124; Uncle Jimmie, 126.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens; steeplechase; about two miles. Ring Marshal, 132 pounds; Loumas, 142; Kehteh, 132; Sand Hog, 142; Overseer, 145; Mosbach, 135; Conqueror, 145; Muskmelon, 143.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; The Troy; five and a half furlongs. Busy Edith, 97 pounds; Quiensabe, 107; Sarenot, 102; Gloaming, 105; Headmast, 100; Corsican and Surgeon, 97 each; Uncle Bill, 110; Gnat, 102; Langhorne, 101; One Step, 100; *Fernrock, 95; *Change, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile. Coy Lad, 95 pounds; Hedge, 112; Frederick L., 110; Crossbun, 97; Raybourn, 103; Holiday, 95; Montresor, 104; His Majesty, 120; Floral Park, 100; Tarts, 104; Buckhorn, 122; Helen Barbee, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; conditions; one mile. Syosset II., 105 pounds; Always First, 107; Cliff Field and Andes, 108 each; San Vega, 102; Robinetta, 107; Little Nearer, 115.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; six furlongs. Huguenot, 100 pounds; Rubica, 95; Bazzano, 100; Pixy, 114; Trojan, 98; Reliance, 95; The Finn, 121; Polish, 120; Spun Glass, 115; Dinah Do, 107; Gaelic, 104; Coquette, 114; Pan Maid and Miss Fielder, 97 each; Runes, 100; The Masquerader, 122; Ivy Marquette, 90; Kaskaskia, 114.

*Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed.

NATIONAL TENNIS AT NEWPORT TODAY

Annual Tournament Opens on Famous Casino Courts with Many Prominent Players.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—The opening round of the thirty-fourth annual national championship tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will begin tomorrow on the historic courts of the Casino. Competition will be in singles and doubles, and will bring together a host of players, many of whom have earned a world-wide reputation. The singles event will begin with the preliminary round of the all-comers tournament. The finals are not expected to be reached until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. The challenge round in the doubles will be played on Tuesday of this week, when Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy will defend their title against Dean Mathey and George M. Church, who won the sectional doubles championship at Chicago two weeks ago.

McLoughlin, the recent conqueror of Norman E. Brookes of New Zealand and A. F. Wilding of Australia, and the acknowledged lawn tennis champion of the world, will be called upon to defend his national title by playing through the eight rounds of the All-Comers' tournament. Until McLoughlin won his first championship in 1912 all title holders were permitted to stay out of the All-Comers' tournament, and to meet the winner in a challenge round. Victory by McLoughlin in the finals this year will carry with it permanent possession of the eighth championship cup.

While the expected invasion of foreign players for the All-Comers' is not to be fulfilled, because of the European war, still it is certain that one of the best fields ever assembled on the historic courts at Newport will give McLoughlin battle through the successive rounds. Wilding and Brookes are both here, but it is not expected that they will compete, as it is understood that Brookes will sail for England on Thursday, and Wilding may go with him.

There are a number of young Eastern players coming along, and two or three of the older men, like Karl H. Behr, who will surely figure in the deciding of the All-Comers' singles title this year. Richard Harte, the tall Harvard player; "Buzz" Law, the Princeton football halfback, and G. Colket Caner, also of Harvard, all give promise of rounding into top-class material. So do Dean Mathey and George M. Church, the Princeton pair. It is a question in many minds as to whether or not the doubles titles are not due to make a change this year, for Mathey and Church are playing at the topmost pinnacle of their game.

Robert D. Wrenn, the President of the National Association, and who will act as referee, has made careful preparations for conducting the tournament along systematic and model lines. Henry W. Slocum has enlisted a corps of qualified linesmen and umpires, and it is stated that there will be adequate judging of footfaults on service. Larger stands have also been erected about the championship stretch of turf, so as to accommodate twice as many as in past seasons. The new property which was purchased last season has been laid in turf, so that the field now comprises eighteen courts. With this number it will be possible to push the earlier rounds rapidly along, and so not delay the premier meeting because of lack of room.

The steamer General tonight made a special trip from Wickford to bring the tennis players from New York from the shore line express. Everything possible is being done for the comfort of the tennis players with courtesies extended by the clubs, Casino and Bailey's Beach officials. Next Sunday members of the Clam Bake Club will entertain the players with a bake at their clubhouse.

In addition to the singles and doubles championship, the annual struggle between the winners of the interscholastic events, held by half a dozen colleges last Spring, will also take place during the week. Fifteen courts will be available for matches in addition to the grandstand court.

Since its inception in 1881 the national tourney has grown to proportions which are in keeping with the general interest which it has created. Each succeeding year the matches develop some sensational feature. Class always tells, as was clearly demonstrated twelve months ago, as the final lists for the championship singles included Maurice E. McLoughlin and R. N. Williams, 2d, who had just returned from England after being mainly responsible for the return of the famous Davis Cup to America.

The singles title in the last thirty-three years has been won by thirteen players, the first of whom, R. D. Sears, held it for seven successive years. W. A. Larned also won it seven times, and A. S. Campbell and M. D. Whitman were three times winners. H. W. Slocum, Jr., took it on two occasions, while those who had one-year victories were F. J. Hovey, H. Ward, B. C. Wright, W. J. Clothier, and H. L. Doherty of England, the only foreigner among the winners. Maurice E. McLoughlin, the present champion, won the title two years ago, and is defending the title for the second time.

Doubles Final at Woodmere.

The Woodmere Club tennis tournament for men's singles and doubles closed yesterday on the club courts at Woodmere, L. I., with the final round in the doubles when Reimer and Steinacher defeated Goldman and Leaventrit 3 sets to 1 at 1—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4. The match was an interesting one, and during the early stages it favored Goldman and Leaventrit, but once the opposing combination got into working order the conditions changed and Reimer and Steinacher gradually overhauled the leaders. The closing set was the most exciting, and for a time it appeared as though Goldman and Leaventrit would pull through, but the team work of their opponents carried the day.

Chapple on the Track Again.

With his left leg in a bandage as a result of Saturday's fall, Arthur Chapple worked a fast five miles at the Brighton Beach Motordrome yesterday afternoon, covering the distance in 8:15. The speed king took the ride to condition himself for next Wednesday's tussle with Bert Sayer and John Ungerland. After twenty miles of jogging he expressed himself as confident of being ready for the race in spite of the fall.

Chapple's race Wednesday looks like one of the best motor-paced cards that the seaside course has offered this year. The first heat of the international paced title race with Jimmy Moran, Clarence Carman, Worth Mitten, Menus Bedell, and Peter Drobach over a fifty-mile course should provide an exciting speed test.

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APPLEGARTH BREAKS DOWN

Famous English Sprinter Not Likely to Compete in America.

William R. Applegarth, the great English sprinter, has broken down. In the final heat of the 220-yard dash in the sports of the Celtic Club—the greatest amateur athletic meet in Great Britain—Applegarth strained the back muscle of the thigh, and could not finish the race. He limped from the track, evidently in great pain, and after an examination by physicians on hand it was announced that it was unlikely that the great English sprinter would run again this season. In the same games that Applegarth broke down Homer Baker of New York won the half-mile run in 1:55 4-5.

The injury to Applegarth comes as a shock to American lovers of track sports, for he had planned to visit America next month and run in the A. A. U. championships in Baltimore. Applegarth is considered the fastest amateur that England has ever produced, and his appearance against Drew, Meyer, and other American cracks was anxiously awaited.

Dead Heat in West Side Games.

Robert Logan featured the second set of monthly games held by the members of the New West Side Athletic Club on their West Fifty-fourth Street grounds yesterday, when he captured the shot-put handicap with an allowance of 7 feet, putting the missile for an actual distance of 55 feet 3 inches. A dead heat marked the running of the 440-yard handicap, in which Jim Robertson, the best track man in the Triangle organization, starting from scratch, broke the worsted simultaneously with Robert Dailey, who had an allowance of 15 yards. F. Burns, with a handicap of 5 feet, leaped 43 feet 8 inches in the running hop, step, and jump, and was an easy winner.

Cricketers in Field Sports.

Regan Finney, formerly a Manual Training School star athlete, carried off the honors at the annual field day of the Bensonhurst Cricket and Field Club yesterday on the club's grounds at Bay Forty-third Street and Bath Avenue, Bensonhurst, when he annexed three first and one second prizes. He started off by winning the cricket ball throw, finished first in the 220-yard dash, was second in the running broad jump, and captured the shot-put. Further than that, he was first man on the team which finished second, and last, in a 440-yard relay race.

About 250 members and friends gathered on the club grounds and introduced some novel field day features. The summary:

Throwing Cricket Ball.—Won by R. Finney; Weinholt, second.
100-Yard Dash.—Won by R. Finney; Crockett, second. Time—0:11.
Running High Jump.—Won by Von Haggen, with 4 feet 11 inches; Crockett, second, with 4 feet 7 inches.
100-Yard Dash, Closed to Members.—Won by J. W. A. Mowatt; H. Boyce, second. Time—0:13.
220-Yard Dash, Open.—Won by R. Finney; Cassidy, second. No time.
Egg and Spoon Race, Women.—Won by Mrs. Ottewill; Mrs. Moore, second.
Running Broad Jump.—Won by Crockett, with 20 feet; Finney, second, with 19 feet 9 inches.
Sack Race, Open.—Won by J. Edgehill; M. Campazzi, second.
440-Yard Relay, Open.—Won by Haggerty, Morgan, Crockett, and Cassidy; Finney, Campazzi, Edgehill, and Thompson, second. No time.
Twelve-Pound Shot-Put.—Won by Finney, with 49 feet 3 inches; Williams, second, with 45 feet 3½ inches.
150-Yard Hurdles, Open.—Won by Crockett; Morgan, second. No time.
440-Yard Run, Open.—Won by Oldenburg; Campazzi, second; Von Haggen, third. No time.
Three-Legged Race.—Won by Foley and Von Haggen.

Flynn Wins Galway Steeplechase.

Patrick J. Flynn of the Irish-American A. C. easily won the two-mile steeplechase handicap at the field day of the Galway Men at Celtic Park yesterday. Flynn took the lead at the end of the first mile and won by more than sixty yards. Hugh Honahan of the New York A. C. was second and James E. McDermott, another Irish-American, was third.

There were only three open events. There were several closed events and a couple of Gaelic football games. The summary:

Two-Mile Steeplechase, Handicap.—Won by Patrick J. Flynn, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) Hugh Honahan, N. Y. A. C., (50 yards,) second; James E. McDermott, Irish-American A. C., (30 yards,) third. Time—11:43 4-5.
Three-Mile Handicap.—Won by William G. Cleary, unattached, (250 yards;) John H. Dennelly, Irish-American A. C., (210 yards,) second; A. J. Fogel, Irish-American A. C., (90 yards,) third. Time—15:19 2-5.
Three-Quarter Mile Novice Run.—Won by George Gerhardt, Mott Haven A. C.; P. H. Egan, Bronxdale A. C., second; N. McDonald, Mohawk A. C., third. Time—3:38 1-5.

Athlete Homer Baker Returns.

Homer Baker of the New York A. C., American half-mile national champion, who went abroad to compete in the English championships and annexed the 880-yard title there, was aboard the steamship Cameronia, which reached here from Glasgow yesterday. Baker made a sweep of the athletic events in which he competed while in Europe. He broke several records and was hailed by British experts as the best middle-distance runner they had seen in years. Baker was not much affected by the conditions in Europe, for most of his time was spent in England and Scotland. He did not expect to start for home until next week, but changed his plans because of the war. He will resume training at Travers Island within the next couple of days, but will not need much work to put him on edge for the American nationals next month, as his European races have brought him up to form.

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BIG BOUTS NEXT MONTH.

Local Boxing Promoters to Stage Many Important Contests.

Managers of local boxing clubs are busy planning for the Fall season, which will be in full blast within a couple of weeks. The game has received its quietus in England and France, and the topnotchers must now look to New York for their purses. Gunboat Smith, Young Ahearn, and other American ring performers are now on their way here, and, with Jeff Smith back from his Australian triumphs, there should be plenty of material to select from. Manager Billy Gibson of the Stadium Athletic Club will have about six weeks to stage several important bouts before St. Nicholas Rink is given over to the ice skaters. During that time he will put on several high-class contests. The McMahon brothers, Billy McDonald, and other promoters are in line, and a number of important announcements are expected within the next few days.

The last Summer has not been a very remunerative one for promoters or boxers. There has been a decided slump in the game, and as a result several of the big clubs closed their doors. It is a question whether the European war will have any effect upon the gate, but the club managers evidently do not fear anything of this kind, judging from their plans.

Two matches of importance to local followers of boxing will be decided within the next month. On Sept. 22 at Los Angeles the Dundee-Kilbane return match will be staged. This will be for the featherweight title, and is the only real championship contest in sight. Judging from the result of the last meeting of the pair, the New York boxer is hardly likely to win, especially as he will find it a difficult matter to make 122 pounds.

The second contest will bring Willie Beecher of New York, and Joe Rivers into the McCarey's Arena on Labor Day, Sept. 7, for a twenty-round bout. The boys will box at 135 pounds, and each has posted $500 to make the required weight. Beecher has been training hard and hopes to return to the Metropolis with the Mexican's scalp.

Local clubs do not offer much in the way of fistic attraction during the week. Three ten-round bouts are scheduled at the Olympic A. C. tonight. Michael McTeague, an Irish middleweight, will face Pat Conway of Harlem in the opening contest. The second bout will bring together Harlem Tommy Hopkins and Jimmy Duffy of the west side, and the stellar event will be between Eddie Fitzsimmons and Joe Malone.

Benny Leonard and Eddie Wallace should furnish a fast bout at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn tomorrow night. The other contests will be between Dutch Brandt and Young Limbo, and Joe Godney and Young Cardell.

The Rockaway Beach Club has signed Mike Rosen to box ten rounds with Frankie Burns tomorrow night. Both boxers hail from Brooklyn. They boxed about two years ago.

Johnny Howard of Bayonne and George Ashe are the headliners at the Far Rockaway Club on Friday night. Silem Martin and Chick Nelson will appear in the semi-windup.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The task of setting trade and finance in motion after the sudden stoppage caused by the war in Europe was too great to be speedily accomplished, but steady progress has been made toward the solution of the more important of the problems involved. The situation has been clarified in several directions and that in itself is a great help in the efficient treatment of the difficulties which have to be overcome. It was definitely settled last week that this market will not make loans to the belligerents of Europe. Credit arrangements which will facilitate the movement of trade between ourselves and those countries of Europe which can be reached during war time our market is free to make, and such arrangements in fact have been negotiated between our bankers and several of the European countries. But we will not make advances to the countries at war. The stand which the Administration took in this matter definitely settled the question, and, as it happened, it has been settled in a way which will probably hasten the clearing up of the balance which now stands against us in the international exchanges.

We have large sums to pay abroad, and if our exports instead of being used to settle those obligations were made against fresh credits created in this country the difficulty of checking the gold outflow would be much increased. That is one direction in which last week brought a clearer understanding of the problem with which this country is confronted. Hand in hand with this went a broadening of the banking point of view in respect to the need of our meeting promptly our debts to the European markets. We want to pay these in merchandise if we can, but in the interval before the merchandise movement gains sufficient headway to offset maturing obligations it would seem to be the part both of fair dealing and of business foresight to spare enough gold to cover such amount of our obligations as cannot be provided for in other ways.

The wisdom of doing that is now more generally recognized than it was a fortnight ago. There is no change at all from the view that we should conserve our resources as much as possible and send gold only as a last resort, but it is now more generally recognized that we must let gold go if we can find no other way of prompt payment. The question of how to do this with the least possible inconvenience is now engaging the attention of bankers along with other problems some of which are closely related to this one, and it is expected that a workable plan will have been devised before any very important sums become due on the other side. Provision was made last week without gold exports for the payment of the Union and Southern Pacific coupons which fall due on Sept. 1, and other items can no doubt be similarly arranged for. We must stand ready, however, to pay in gold if there is no other way of paying, and we should be prepared for that eventuality. If a way could be found through the intermediary of the Federal Reserve Board, or in some other manner to call into use any substantial part of the very large amount of gold which is now in hand-to-hand circulation a solution of the problem would be an easy one. The more commonplace expedient of direct assistance by the Treasury which holds a large amount of gold, some part of which could be placed in the banks, would serve to lessen the proportions of the problem.

It was perhaps because the lack of ships was emphasized somewhat out of proportion to the need of other facilities for the reopening of our export trade that the Government proposed last week to appropriate $25,000,000 for the purchase of steamships. It would be imprudent for the Government to carry out this proposal, and there is no need of the Government itself going into the shipping business. With insurance provided—and the proposed Government insurance bureau would no doubt help materially in that direction—and with the mechanism of exchange again put in fairly good working order, ships enough no doubt will be found to carry the goods which will be wanted for export. Already, although the exchange market is still practically deadlocked a considerable volume of grain is moving out of the country and a good deal more will no doubt follow as soon as it again becomes possible to negotiate grain bills freely. Unwise proposals should be guarded against even when it is a question of meeting an emergency. It is vastly better and safer to meet it soundly than to meet it by any experiments which might bring important difficulties in their wake. That almost certainly would be the case were the Government to go into the shipping business, for not only might that seriously interfere with the development of private enterprise in building up the merchant marine, but it might also carry us into some difficult international questions.

For the very reason that important problems are inseparably connected with such a situation as now confronts the world it is most desirable that the occasion be made the most of to bring about changes which will be helpful for the long future, besides facilitating the solution of immediate problems. One of the things now calling for attention is the financing of the large amount of short-term obligations which the City of New York has outstanding in Europe and which presumably will have to be paid instead of being renewed. This is a good time to lay down a plan for the permanent curtailment of this sort of financing. Altogether too free resort has been made by many borrowers to short-term loans calling for refinancing at short intervals.

There is another direction in which profit can be taken from the necessities of the present situation. The Government is facing a curtailment of its revenues owing to the falling off in imports and to the corresponding decline in customs receipts. It is not necessary to replace all of this loss by new taxes. If economies in government were carried as far as they reasonably could be carried it might be that all of the loss in customs would be offset by reduction in expenses. It would pay to work the problem out along that line even if it took a long time to do it. This is not a matter which has to be dealt with in a day or a week. If economising by the Government is a prudent thing under existing conditions so is economizing by the individual. There is indeed little room to doubt that economizing will be practiced by a very great many and that will furnish one of the substantial offsets to the losses inevitably associated with such a catastrophe as that into which Europe, and with Europe the world, have fallen.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England......	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France......	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany......	6	Aug. 1, 1914
Bank of Belgium......	7	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Austria	8	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland...	5½	Aug. 1, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain.........	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal......	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden......	5½	July 30, 1914
Bank of Norway.......	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark......	6	Aug. 10, 1914
Bank of the Netherl'ds.	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Bengal.......	3	July 9, 1914
Bank of Bombay	4	Aug. 7, 1914

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Aug. 17......	Par	30-40c	*30c	Par
Aug. 18......	Par	35c	*30c	Par
Aug. 19......	Par	35c	*35c	Par
Aug. 20......	Par	35c	*35c	Par
Aug. 21......	Par	30c	*45c	Par
Aug. 22......	Par	40c	*45c	Par

*Premium.

BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Aug. 17......	27¼d.	Aug. 20.........	26d.
Aug. 18......	26 5-16d.	Aug. 21.........	26d.
Aug. 19......	26¼d.	Aug. 22.........	25¾d.

ESTATE TAXED THREE TIMES

State Has Collected for One Transfer and Will Be Paid for Two More.

How a trust fund of $723,030 has already paid transfer tax on an interest in it amounting to $400,000, how it will shortly have to pay a tax representing an interest of $542,000, and how it will again be taxed for the full amount, will be told shortly before Surrogate Cohalan on a motion to fix the amount of tax on the intermediate amount so that the Union Trust Company can pay it. The amount of this tax will be about $27,000. The estate from which the original sum came was that of William Whitewright, who died May 13, 1898. He was dry goods merchant, a financier, for many years the Vice President of the Union Trust Company, and for twenty-four years Treasurer of the New York Institution for the Blind.

The total value of his estate was $7,230,306. He left to William Whitewright Stuart, a nephew, fifty-one years old, the income of the fund of $723,030, being one-tenth of his residuary estate. The value of the return from the fund was estimated to be $400,740. This was taxed at 5 per cent. The fund was then to pass to Whitewright Stuart, son of William Whitewright Stuart, and from him it was to be divided between his children. The latter died on March 30 last in Barcelona, Spain, but the tax on the fund has not yet been paid.

When that second tax is paid the State will have collected tax on $942,740, which is $219,710 more than the amount of the trust fund, which will have to pay a tax on the full amount of it when the time comes to divide it between the children of the present beneficiary.

SAYS TAXES ARE JUGGLED

Tammany's Watch Dog Sees Tax Raise Unless Budget Is Cut.

The Bureau of City Inquiry established by Tammany Hall to watch the city administration issued a statement through its Director, William Bullock, yesterday regarding the 1915 budget. Mr. Bullock sets forth that unless the 1915 budget is cut from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 below this year's total, the condition of the city's finances are such that an increase in the tax rates of from ten to twelve points in all five boroughs will be necessary. Only juggling of city finances will keep this increase down, said Mr. Bullock.

Mr. Bullock makes the point that the tax rate has been kept down because the general fund for the reduction of taxation has been swollen fictitiously by unearthing old accounts owing the city for the past forty years. The tax rates are fixed by the total of the budget, less the total of the general fund. In the past two years, Mr. Bullock says, the increase in the budget has been provided for by an increase in the assessed valuation of real estate. The general fund, said Mr. Bullock, normally averages $31,000,000, while the total for 1914, which has already been applied against this year's taxes, is $43,235,935.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.
WHEAT.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
Aug. 17................	95⅜	95⅜
Aug. 18................	..	..
Aug. 19................	$1.02	$1.02
Aug. 20................	1.02¼	1.01½
Aug. 21................	1.02⅜	1.01⅞
Aug. 22................	..	..
Week's range	1.02⅜	1.02

CHICAGO.
WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 17.	1.03¼	1.00¾	89⅝	87¼	95⅝	93⅛
Aug. 18.	1.07	1.02	94½	89½	1.00⅜	94⅜
Aug. 19.	1.08⅜	1.07¼	96⅛	94¼	1.02	1.00⅜
Aug. 20.	1.08	1.05⅛	96⅜	93⅞	1.02⅜	99
Aug. 21.	1.08⅛	1.05⅞	97¼	94	1.02	99
Aug. 22.	1.11	1.08⅜	99¼	97¼	1.04	1.02⅜
Wks. rg.	1.11	1.00¾	99¼	87½	1.04	93⅛

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 17.......	70¼	68⅝	78¼	76¼	67⅝	67
Aug. 18.......	72	70⅝	80¼	78⅝	70⅜	68¼
Aug. 19.......	72⅝	71	80¼	79¼	71⅛	69⅝
Aug. 20.......	71⅝	70⅝	79⅝	78¼	70⅛	69
Aug. 21.......	71⅞	70⅛	79⅝	78⅜	70⅝	69
Aug. 22.......	72⅛	71¼	79⅞	79⅛	71	70⅜
Week's range..	72⅛	68⅝	80¼	76¼	71⅛	67

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 17.......	48¾	46¼	42	40⅝	45½	43⅝
Aug. 18.......	49⅜	48	43⅛	42¼	46⅛	45
Aug. 19.......	50	49⅜	44⅝	43⅜	47⅛	46⅛
Aug. 20.......	48⅞	48⅜	44	43	46⅝	45⅜
Aug. 21.......	49⅞	48⅜	44⅝	43¼	47⅝	46⅞
Aug. 22.......	50⅜	49⅜	45⅜	44⅜	47⅞	47⅛
Week's range..	50⅜	46⅜	45⅜	40⅝	47⅞	43⅝

Provisions.
LARD.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 17........	9.52	9.40	9.70	9.55
Aug. 18........	9.62	9.52	9.77	9.65
Aug. 19........	10.02	9.75	10.20	9.90
Aug. 20........	10.05	9.97	10.17	10.10
Aug. 21........	10.05	9.85	10.17	9.97
Aug. 22........	10.17	10.07	10.32	10.20
Week's range...	10.17	9.40	10.32	9.55

RIBS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Aug. 17........	12.60	12.47	12.20	12.07
Aug. 18........	12.75	12.65	12.27	12.12
Aug. 19........	12.80	12.70	12.40	12.25
Aug. 20........	12.80	12.17	12.30	12.25
Aug. 21........	12.75	12.67	12.22	12.10
Aug. 22........	12.75	12.70	12.37	12.25
Week's range...	12.80	12.47	12.40	12.07

PORK.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
Aug. 17........	[illegible]	21.95
Aug. 18........	22.30	21.80
Aug. 19........	22.75	22.62
Aug. 20........	22.50	22.40
Aug. 21........	22.40	22.25
Aug. 22........	22.40	22.40
Week's range...	22.75	21.80

THE NEW HAVEN LOST $8,654,000 LAST YEAR

$268,662 Left for Dividends After Paying Interest and Rental Charges.

JUNE INCOME CUT $4,063,000

Annual Report Shows Heavy Reductions in Deficits of Parent Road's Subsidiaries.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and its associated companies have issued a summarized report of operations for the year ended June 30. In that period the parent company had left, after paying interest and rental charges, only $268,662, as against a balance of $8,922,000 reported for 1913. In its introduction to the statements the New Haven says of the net income as reported:

> This represents the amount available for the payment of floating debts, additions, and improvements necessary, but unproductive or only partially productive, such as new stations, and therefore preferably payable out of income rather than from new capital, and for dividends. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, has been a difficult one for all transportation companies and particularly for those in New England. A summary of the figures shows that the many complications and difficulties to be met by the various properties resulted in balances over fixed charges as follows:

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, surplus......	$268,662
Central New England Railway Company, surplus	230,020
New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company, surplus.........	663,692
New England Steamship Company, deficit	77,802
Hartford & New York Transportation Company, surplus...........	85,965
New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket Steamboat Company, surplus	62,768
The Connecticut Company, surplus.	1,501,072
The Rhode Island Company, surplus	347,642
Berkshire Street Railway Company, deficit	72,507
New York & Stamford Railroad Company, deficit	5,824
Westchester Street Railroad Company, surplus	4,883
New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company, deficit........	246,923
Housatonic Power Company, surplus	78,506
Westport Water Company, surplus.	1,664

Every property in which the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is interested earned all fixed obligations except the New England Steamship Company, and that company showed improved results in that the shortage of $355,070 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, was reduced to $77,802 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. The Berkshire Street Railroad Company shows a deficit of $72,507, whereas a year ago the deficit was $91,861, showing an improvement of $19,354. The New York & Stamford Railroad Company reduced a deficit last year of $36,556 to $5,824 this year, showing an improvement of $30,732. The New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company (apart from the interest on its bonds and notes) reduced its deficit from $334,554 to $246,923, an improvement of $87,630. Conditions affecting the New Haven adversely have had the same bad effect on the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company, the Central New England Railway Company, and other lines. The Rhode Island trolleys had a new wage scale on a much higher basis than a year ago, in addition to heavy maintenance expenses. The steamer lines all did a little better in net than last year.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford's gross revenues, amounting to $66,703,000, showed a decrease of $2,555,000, notwithstanding which the company spent $1,141,000 more on operation. Its other income decreased $2,816,000, and its interest payments were augmented by $2,140,000, leaving only $268,000 for dividends, a loss of $8,654,000. In the month of June alone net corporate income decreased $4,063,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A trough of low pressure extends from Texas to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the principal centre over the latter region, being the north end of the Northwest disturbance that has moved over the extreme North during the last three days, attended by thunder showers that were quite local in the extreme West, but general from the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys eastward.

Thunder showers also continued in scattered localities in the Gulf States and extended into portions of Tennessee. Elsewhere there was no precipitation except some Rocky Mountain thunder storms, although cool rains are falling over the Canadian Northwest with high pressure, and with moderately low pressure to the southwestward.

It is considerably warmer in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley, and considerably cooler in the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, Oklahoma, Kansas, and the Northwest.

In the South and extreme West temperatures were moderately high.

There will be thunder showers Monday in the Ohio Valley, the Atlantic and Gulf States, followed by generally fair weather except in the South, where thunder showers will continue Tuesday. In the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valley the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday, while to the westward, as far as the Rocky Mountains, it will be unsettled and showery.

It will be cooler Monday in the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, New England, and the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and also in the extreme Northwest, following by rising temperature Tuesday over the latter district.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Monday and Tuesday will be moderate to fresh west, with fair and cooler weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh west to northwest, with fair, cooler weather; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate and mostly south, except east off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Local showers Monday. Tuesday probably fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; showers at night or Tuesday.

Western New York—Local showers Monday; partly cloudy Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.....	67	70	4 P. M.....	79	82
6 A. M.....	67	70	6 P. M.....	78	81
9 A. M.....	72	75	9 P. M.....	72	73
12 M.........	77	80	11 P. M.....	70	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:50—1,412 Amsterdam Av.; J. Carbin.	Slight
2:55—313 W. 48 St.; Mrs. E. Vian.....	Slight
3:15—40 E. 15 St.; T. Cunningham & Co.	Slight
3:20—2,138 Madison Av.; D. Bergman.	Slight
5:25—1,564 2 Av.; A. Nagel............	Slight
11:10—478 10 Av.; not given............	Slight
P. M.	
12:55—425 Claremont Parkway; L. Morris.	Slight
1:15—473 E. 158 St.; Mary Anderson...	Slight
1:15—849 1 Av.; Julius Post............	$25
2:20—1,410 Madison Av.; L. Pollock...	Slight
3:20—170 E. 89 St.; Herman Edgar....	Slight
3:30—235 E. 111 St.; John Thompson..	Slight
3:45—396 Manor Road; W. Buget........	$10
4:00—347 3 Av.; H. F. Ely............	Slight
4:25—632 Water St.; Michael Keeto & Son	Not given
4:35—282 10 Av.; Hanson & Warner...	Slight
5:30—918 E. 233 St.; John Cameron......	$10
5:50—2 Canon St.; Isaac Stal............	$25
6:05—649 1 Av.; Carl Person...........	$1,000
6:05—2,605 Amsterdam Av.; A. & P. Tea Co.	Slight
7:10—493 9 Av.; M. Swadenberg........	Slight
7:30—1,450 5 Av.; Mrs. A. Mann........	$800
8:15—2,647 B'way; J. O'Rourke........	None
8:45—236 E. 109 St.; J. Spario........	Slight
11:40—974 1 Av.; Mary Kueger.........	Slight

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Bankruptcy calendar. Discharges.

Janet L. Dweant,
Peter W. Ditto,
Paul Haebler,
Marcus Stern Mfg. Co.,
Mary E. T. Ziffert,
Manhattan Braid Co.,
Charles Weiss,
Hyman Sheinberg,
Abraham Price,
Morris Rovner,
Laura V. Terhune,
John A. Maney,
Fred B. Abramson,
Buchberg & Sons,
August Stalting,
John Hoffhine,
Herman A. Meyers,
Samuel Kaplan,
Behrens Brothers,
Joseph Katz.
Adjourned cases.
David L. Snyder,
George E. Ennst,
H. P. C. Johnston,
Sutton & Co.,
Siede Fur Co.,
Arthur M. Davidson,
Herman H. Lievaw,
Kaplan & Barasch,
Washburn & Halton,
Francesco Battaglia,
Walzer & Walzer,
Leo Maltin,
Lewis C. Newburger,
Frederick H. Mills,
Fliss Bros. & Garon.
Under objection.
Silberstein & Albert,
Klahre & Rump,
Morris Wilensky,
Lesser & Weinberger,
Tom McNaughton,
Emil Reibstein.
Involuntary case.
Print Weaver Co.
Motions.
Louis Halpert,
H. Raabe & Son,
Frederick Meyer,
H. B. Hollins & Co.,
Paul Nitke,
Deutsch Bros., (3,)
Adolph Mandel,
Tobias, Greenthal & Mendelson,
H. Herman Co.,
Guzy Brothers,
Guzy Brothers,
Intern'l Post Card Co.,
Carl Solomon,
I. M. Silverstein,
A. & J. Scheinberg,
Anger Baking Co.,
Herman Bruner, (2,)
Samuel Efner,
Lowenfeld Brothers,
H. H. Topakyon,
Gen. Appliance Corp.,
Kearney Hat Wks.,
C. I. Hoffman Sons,
Brunswick Laundry Co.,
Annie Piser,
J. H. Simmons Pub. Co.,
I. Novick & Co.,
Duggan & Robin,
Francesco Battaglia,
Isaac Krivitzky,
Louis Delamarre,
Hugh B. Chappell,
A. Morton Oppenheim,
Merchants' Motor Sales Co.,
S. H. P. Pell & Co.,
Henry Bischoff & Co.,
S. H. P. Pell & Co.,
Emil Reibstein,
De Falco & Tinni,
R. & H. Skirt Co.,
Hudson Mantel & Mirror Co.,
Joseph Kofald,
Max Kahre,
Adolf Mandel,
A. Maggio & Son,
Max Kabre,
Fliss Bros. & Gordon,
Israel Feit,
Max Kabre,
H. B. Hollins & Co.,
Int'n'l Post Card Co.,
Eisenberg P. Card Co.,
Print Weave Co.,
Kosamer & Amazon,
Solomon Bros.,
Cailler & Co.,
Leo Meltin,
Gaebano Malito,
Hicks, Johnson & Co.,
Wolf & Kiss,
John A. Anger, (2,)
S. H. P. Pell Co.,
Hudson R. Plumbing Supply Co.,
Jacob Kugelman,
Pelletier Co.,
William G. Wagner.

STATE.
NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Trowbridge<Cone.
Woodford<Young.
In re Brown (Haas.)
In re Crisp.
Langfelder<Langfelder
Schaefer<Schaefer.
In re Miller.
Mysell<Coons (2 acts.)
Rep Bag, &c<Hoffman
Hanover N Bk<Oriental Bk.
Stumpf<Plant.
Asphalt Con<Kelly.
Finkenberg<Marks.
McLaughlin<McLaughlin.
In re Stern.
Thompson<Thompkins Lunch.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Tax Lien Co<Calyer.
Guggenheimer<Davis, (2 acts.)
Packer<Packer.
Goldstein<Schwartz.
Slavity<Pitts Con.
Cavallaro<same.
Slavitz<same.
Witlaw<same.
Cranston<Cranston.
In re De Mercane.
Hill<Cooley.
Beecher<Eggers.
Finnegan<Weisbecker.
Epstein<Smolensky.
Blum<Grumfelt.
Scholin<Paterno.
Nebeling<O'Rourke Con.
Weinreb<NY Ry. (2 acts.)
Schmitt<Wolf Bread.
Kass<Goldberg.
Brown<Hudnut.
Elliott<Elliott.
Fricke<Fricke.
Abrams<Abrams.
Petrasch<Petrasch.
Slade<Brosnan.
Du Bosque<Du Bosque
Tuceling<Tuceling.
Dillon<Hicks.
Shearer<Shearer.
In re Kirk.
In re Blanc.
CNY<Schmidt.
In re Metzger.
Sawyer<Stone.
Heidman<Oakley.
McGrath<Blumstein.
Demuth<Kempf.
Same<NY Life.
Same<Kempf.
Same<same.
Browning<Fox.
Doll<Williams.
McKeefrey<Kamrass (2 acts.)
Levine<Chase.
Spirt<Fines.
Jones<Natl Surety.
Dilg<Bahr.
Llama<Arrue.
Ettinger<Ettinger.
Feldman<Feldman.
Smith<Term'l Rlty.
Rosenman<Rosenman.
Levy<Robison.
Voron<Chait.
Kilroe<Botto.
Levingston<Lamb Pub.
Webb<Hemperly.
In re Glauber.
Kirk<Kirk.
Olena<Haase.
Stiner<same.
Goldman<Friedman.
Van Dam<Pasch.
Wild<Wild.
Merkel<Merkel.
In re Levy.
In re Tucker & Carter Rope.
Henry<Henry.
Toff<I M Marine.
Graham<Kelley.
Same<same.
Diamond<Baldwin.
Miller<Miller.
Lederman<Lederman.
Fischel<Friedlander.
Rines<Pulitzer.
Jacobs<Blair.
Theuer<Leibowitz.
Cook<Rath.
Lamkin<Lamkin.
Schmurmacher<Ribarsch.
City NY<Bergoffen.
Granville<Granville.
Spaulding<Spaulding.
In re McLaughlin & Kinner.

PART II.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.
Estate:
Fannie Brogan.
Wills for Probate:
Annie T. Sullivan,
Eliz. H. Williams,
John Mery,
Gail S. Niles,
James H. McCormick,
Peter A. Engelson.

City Court.

PART I.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated Motions.

Hencken & Millenbrock<Schey.
Herrman<Queens Land.
Bowe<Ziegfeld.
Green<I. R. T.
Brink<Same.
Mittlesberg<Same.
Schnitzer<Same.
Larney<Same.
Kicker<Same.
Brown<Same.
Lee<Same.
Greenspoon<Same.
White<Same.
Spitzer<Same.
Geller<Same.
Meyers<Same.
American Co.<Fentress.
U. S. Tire<Phipps.
Tanzer Manjo Co.<Samuels.
Liquid Cooper<Dunn.
Milliat<Maurice Co.
Zimberg<Zimberg.
Flanagan<Moos.
Goldes<Brightman.
Giwoff<Katz.
Kavanagh<Albion Const Co.
Franklin<Keilel.
Flynn<Kremer.
Ger Ex Bk<Mendel.
Emerman<Chain.
Einhorn<P Derby & Co.
Joseph<Dalberg.
Sugar<Pichardo.
Shapiro<Goldman.
Jenkel<Boisse.
Sadok<Degnan Cont.
Kugelman<Schmidt & Raymond Co.
Gross<Pelitzer.
Goldman<Rosenberg.
Heymann & Schmidt<Cronin, (2 acts.)

PART II.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—In re Golden Co.—Joseph D. Kelly.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Adjourned.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.

Re 18 St.
Peake<L I RR.
Busch<G Neck Shores.
Maher<Rowland.
Cong A Achim<Cong Avodas, &c.
Whitmore<Acott.
Siegel<Cooper Glue.
Bari<Bari.
Eddington<I R T.
Same<same.
Kisiz<B H RR.
Mirando<same.
Henriel<same.
Diament<N E RR (2 acts.)
Hoban<N E RR.
Hartig<Sikone Rlty.
Tweedale<Delatour.
Stemm<Stemm.
Bach<Stellen.
Billingham<Bill'ham.
Catanzara<Rothman.
Malley<Drysdale.
Fein<Fein.
Goldstein<Frankel.
Witt<Witt.
Seifel<Branagan.
Same<same.
Re Rosenfeld.
Parascondola<Parasc'a
Kantrowitz<Press Pub.
Scheindelman<Unger.
Lefreniere<Anwander.
Schneiderman<Unger.
Albere<Drescher.
Stillwell<Bateman.
Eccardt<Armour.
McLaren<Koch.
Steele<Steele.
Partridge<Bordens.
Peo ex rel Chalkin<Nash.
Braker<Struminger.
Rosella<Rotella.
Quaritius<Carman.
Zaromp<Rubel Bros.
Kent<Hoefling.
Hofsteeter<Met Life.
Bachman<Pendleton.
Tuozzo<Tuozzo et al.
Gr NY S Bk<Fitzpatrick.
NY Life Ins Co<Nicoll.
Bernstein<Gorin.
Schneck<Cohen.
Catanzaro<Rothman.
Dovith<M & J Con.
Klein<Klein.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Ex parte business—At 10 A. M.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned until October.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Van Siclen, J.
Brandt<Kurlandzik—Charles B. Barfield.
SUPREME COURT—Morschauser, J.
Martens<Schierenbeck—Eugene Sherk. Reuter<Lakeview Acreage Estates—Henry W. Moore. Adlerman<Klenk—Isidore Kallett. Gherry<Kopke—Wilber Larremore. Central Building Imp Co<Peper—Arthur L. Tomes. Pekowsky<Hardenburg—William O'Connell. Cavanagh<Armstrong—Jackson O. Dykeman.
COUNTY COURT—Roy, J.
Anderson<Krep—George W. Gibbons. Graunlich<Wagner—David Hirschfield.
COUNTY COURT—Dike, J.
Marmer<Danzig—Samuel A. Pease.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Ex parte business.—Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 25.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schultz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Southard, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Southard, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Southard, J.—No day calendar.

Established 1870.

Dominick & Dominick

Members New York Stock Exchange.

List of Selected Investments sent on application.

115 Broadway, New York

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of 4% Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds Due July 1, 1951:

Notice is given as follows:

1. More than 75% in amount of the outstanding bonds have been deposited;
2. Central Trust Company of New York certificates for deposited bonds have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange;
3. **Until October 1, 1914, bonds may be deposited** with Central Trust Company of New York at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, or in St. Louis, Berlin and Amsterdam with the depositaries in said cities;
4. In accordance with its notice, dated August 4, 1914, the Committee will make no further purchases of coupons which matured July 1, 1914.

New York, August 24, 1914.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Chairman,
JAMES N. WALLACE,
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
EDWIN G. MERRILL,
HARRY BRONNER,
CHARLES W. COX,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
Committee.

OLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Counsel.
CHARLES E. SIGLER, Secretary, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

PUBLICATION BY THE COLUMBIA BANK of New York of unclaimed deposits in accordance with the provisions of the New York State Banking law, Sections 184 and 219:

1909—S. Abenheim, 2 Stone St., N. Y...	$81.66
1909—Flora Ehrman, 16 E. 49th St., N. Y.	57.80
1907—Erdreich & Klein, 139 Spring St., N. Y.	227.16
1909—Albert Heidelbach, 52 Franklin St., N. Y.	67.69
1908—Etta M. Lovejoy, 629 W. 135th St., N. Y.	476.65
1908—Rubino Healing Springs Co., 48 W. 30th St., N. Y.	258.07
1908—Schoolherr & Gomprecht, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.	82.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Joseph Fox, President, and Walter S. Griffith, Cashier of the Columbia Bank, a bank located and doing business in the City of New York in said County, being duly sworn, each for himself says that the foregoing report is a full, true and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends and interest not previously reported by the Columbia Bank, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking law as shown by the books of said bank on the first day of August, 1914.

JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents on the 21st day of August, 1914, before me. GEORGE STOLL.
New York County No. 62; New York Register's No. 5603.

SEND for free copy of our monthly "Bond Topics," T

A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 Broadway, N.Y.

Astor Trust Company
Fifth Avenue and 36th St.

issues international travelers' cheques, drafts and letters of credit, buys and sells foreign exchange and transfers money by telegraph. A convenient uptown location for the transaction of your foreign business. Interest paid on daily balances.

Trustee for Personal Trusts.

Franklin
TRUST CO.
Main Office, 166 Montague Street
Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York
ACTS IN EVERY FIDUCIARY CAPACITY

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

CHARTERED 1864
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,300,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society

Founded 1888. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before August 31st will earn from September 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A, 38 Park Row, New York City.

4½%

DIVIDENDS.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1914, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Convertible 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1914, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE MACKAY COMPANIES.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 43.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 37.

The regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the preferred shares, and the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the common shares in The Mackay Companies will be paid October 1st, 1914, to shareholders of record as they appear at the close of business September 9th, 1914. The transfer books will not be closed.

EDWARD C. PLATT, Treasurer.
Dated, August 20th, 1914.

STEWART MINING COMPANY.

New York, August 14, 1914.

The Board of Directors has declared an extra dividend of Ten Per Cent. (10%) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable August 25th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 15th, 1914. Stock transfer books close at twelve o'clock noon August 15th, 1914, and reopen at ten A. M. August 31st, 1914.

JNO. L. WILLIAMS, Asst. Treasurer.

MAHONING INVESTMENT CO.

A dividend of 1 per cent has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable September 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record August 25th. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS ISELIN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York City, Aug. 15, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of the ESTATES MORTGAGE SECURITIES COMPANY will be held at the offices of said company in Suites 622-623, at 115 Broadway, New York City, on September 1st, A. D. 1914, at 9 o'clock A. M., to consider the proposition of selling the entire assets, business and good will of the Estates Mortgage Securities Company to a corporation about to be formed with a capital of $1,000,000.00, such new corporation to be called Estates Mortgage Corporation, or such other name as the incorporators of the new company may decide upon; the payment for said assets, business and good will of the Estates Mortgage Securities Company to be made in shares of stock of the proposed new corporation, such shares to be distributed on such basis as may be determined at the said special meeting.

W. J. LOWRIE, President.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual meeting of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Garfield Block, in the City of New London, Conn., on the 17TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1914, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books of both the Preferred and Common Stock will close at 3 o'clock on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1914, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1914.

HORACE BOWKER, Secretary.
New York, August 20, 1914.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, August 20, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, Room 3,712, Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 30th day of September, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1914, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened October 1st, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOOD-STUFFS, ETC., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, August 21, 1914. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary food-stuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-349. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated. The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 1086 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 115-133 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M.; and at San Francisco until 11:00 A. M., September 3, 1914. R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Co., 24 State Street, New York.

SALE OF U. S. NAVAL VESSEL.—SEALED proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21, 1914, when they will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the following vessels: U. S. S. Independence at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., appraised value $4,000. U. S. S. Restless, at Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., appraised value $2,000. The Independence will be sold for cash to the bidder offering the highest price above the appraised value, and the Restless to the highest bidder. Forms of proposal and bond, and information concerning the vessels, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

Office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., August 20, 1914.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., October 15, 1914, and then opened, for the collection and disposal of garbage, ashes, miscellaneous refuse, and dead animals in the District of Columbia, for periods of one, three and five years respectively, beginning July 1, 1915. Blank forms of proposals, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk of the Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building. Oliver P. Newman, Frederick L. Siddons, Chester Harding, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., September 8, 1914, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 7189: Transformers.—Sch. 7190: Spanish cane fenders.—Sch. 7194: Steel blooms, billets, and bolt material.—Sch. 7195: Motors. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, *Paymaster General, U. S. N.* 8-19-14

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—PUBLIC SERVICE Commission for the First District.—In the matter of the application of THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY for the permission and approval of the Public Service Commission for the First District under Section 53 of the Public Service Commission's Law to exercise a franchise or right to construct and operate a side track across Borden Avenue and along a portion of Fox Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, City of New York, and for a determination under Section 93 of the Railroad Law as to the manner of constructing said track across the tracks of the New York and Queens County Railway Company on Borden Avenue.—Case No. 1,850.—Published notice of hearing.

Notice is hereby given that the application of The Long Island Railroad Company for the permission and approval of the Public Service Commission for the First District under Section 53 of the Public Service Commission's Law to exercise a franchise or right to construct and operate a side track across and on the surface of Borden Avenue at a point about fourteen (14) feet west of the westerly line of Orton Street and along a portion of the surface of Fox Street, between Review Street and Borden Avenue, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, as described in a certain resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York on July 2, 1914, and approved by the Mayor of said city on July 10, 1914, and for a determination under Section 93 of the Railroad Law as to the manner of constructing said track across the tracks of the New York and Queens County Railway Company on Borden Avenue, will be heard by the Commission at its office, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of August, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, August 22, 1914.
THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
By RALPH PETERS, President.

NEW YORK.

Mansion House
Fisher's Island, N. Y.
off New London, Conn.
Always Cool.
Seashore and Country.
SOUND & OCEAN Boating, Bathing.
Beautiful Ballroom. Large Orchestra.
Many new Suites with bath.
SEPTEMBER RATES.
OPEN TO OCTOBER 1.
WM. F. INGOLD, Manager

Spend the Summer in the Clouds
2,000 Ft. Elevation. 100 miles from city.
CRAGSMOOR INN
High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large, private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required. Season June 10 to October 1. Address R. Dale Compton, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

Mt. Meenahga House & Cottages
An Ideal September Resort.
Estate 600 acres, miles of walks and drives, unsurpassed foliage effects; open fires, steam heat; golf, tennis, croquet, billiards, bowling, etc.; private baths. Special September rates. Illustrated booklet.
U. E. Terwilliger & Son, Props., Ellenville, N. Y., P. O.

The Brandon, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y.—Large, airy rooms; first-class board; the finest scenery on the lake; fishing, bathing, boating, tennis court, bowling, etc. For terms apply to Joseph Kalsch, Proprietor.

RAQUETTE LAKE HOUSE Raquette Lake, N. Y.
Booklet. Times Bureau. Spec. Sept. rates.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS, in the heart of the famous Berkshires; golf course one-quarter of a mile from the hotel; saddle horses, tennis, good livery, fine motoring, &c.; accommodates 500; orchestra; open until October 20. We make a special rate for young men. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN, Manager.
Granliden Hotel, at the gateway of the White Mountains, Lake Sunapee, N. H. Under same management.

NEW JERSEY.

The Essex & Sussex
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
The Hotel De Luxe of the Atlantic Coast. Under the exclusive management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.

New Hotel Breslin
On Lake Hopatcong, P. O., Mt. Arlington, N. J.
Ideal Mt. Hotel. Elevation 1,400 ft. 300 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 bath suites. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, saddle horses. Orchestra. Cafe. Grill. Booklet, autos. Special late Aug. and Sept. rates. Labor Day Attractions. G. FRANK COPE.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

New Monterey
North Asbury Park, N. J.
Will Remain Open Until After Labor Day.
250 rooms with private bath and hot and cold sea water connection.
100 rooms with hot and cold running water. Long-distance telephone in all rooms. Surf Bathing—Sailing—Fishing. Daily concerts and dancing.
S. O. Dennis, Asst. Manager. FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.
Telephone 1600 Asbury Park.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ELBERON
AND FIREPROOF ANNEX. Tennessee Av., near beach. Central; open surroundings; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; capacity, 500; new throughout; running water in rooms; private baths; metal beds; 4,000 feet of porches; excellent table; fresh vegetables; windows screened; white service; booklet. Special $8 to $21 weekly; $1.50 to $3.50 daily. E. B. LUDY, M. D.

Coolest Location in Atlantic City.
OSTEND
Entire block of ocean front in the popular Chelsea section. Capacity 500. Large, cool rooms, with view of ocean from all. Sea and fresh water in all baths; running water in rooms; 4,000 feet of porches surrounding the hotel. Notable cuisine and service. Orchestra; dancing twice daily. Special September rates, $15 up weekly. Booklet. Auto meets trains. New management by owners. JOHN C. GOSSLER, Manager.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

PENNSYLVANIA

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MOUNT POCONO, PENNA.
Enlarged, modernized. Private baths, bells, gas, orchestra, dancing. FREE GARAGE. Booklet. Open All Year. For rooms and rates address W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

WEST VIRGINIA.

European Cure in America
The **GREENBRIER**
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
European Plan
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
New Bath Establishment
DR. GEO. D. KAHLO, Medical Director.
FRED STERRY, Managing Director.
J. H. SLOCUM, Manager.
BOOKING OFFICES New York—The Plaza
Boston—Copley Plaza

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

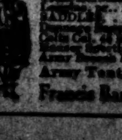
JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.
Dated August 12, 1914.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

EDWARD EARL, President.
Dated June 24th, 1914.

FOR SALE.



Army-Navy Auction Bargains
Francis Bannerman, 501 B'dway, N.Y.

The Receivers' Sale at
The H. B. Claflin Company
continues throughout this week.
All departments (except Flannels
and Blankets) are included.
The Great Bargains in Fall and
Winter merchandise are interesting
all buyers.
Worth & Church Sts. New York.

ACCOUNTS
Collected in every State. Small charge.
FIDELITY COLLECTION CO., 63 Park Row. Beekman 3658.

ADDRESSING.
Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1353.
BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20.
Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

AUCTIONEERS
DAVID W. BIOW & CO.,
13-15 Lispenard St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4299.

BUYERS.
FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs ladies' hosiery for Bacons, Boston.

BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES.
JACOB FEIBEL,
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags.
Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns.
HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 215 4th Av.

FALL COATS.
Latest Style Models, newest plaids, worth $8.50; now, $3.50. B. ANDREWS, 4 WEST 22D.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LACES H'DK'CHIEFS,
Shadow Laces,
Camisoles & Flounces.
Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.

LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS.
ROTHSCHILD & MITTLEDORF,
144 West 27th Street.
Novelties in Velvets, Plushes, Velours and Cloth.

LETTER AND MAILING SERVICE.
Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing, Mailing. Reliable Service. Bryant 6282. The Kenyon Co., 220 W. 42d.

Men's Dress Suits.
FULL DRESS AND PRINCE ALBERTS.
C. N. Meltzner & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

MULTIGRAPH LETTERS.
$1 per 1,000, in quantities, and less.
MISS S. E. HORRIGAN, 206 B'way. Cort. 6133.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties.
B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

PATTERN HATS BEST VALUES
Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1300, 38-40 W. 32d, Selling Agent.
Rep. best makers in all branches of millinery.

RAINCOATS (Ladies')
Big job of perfect goods in Poplin, Double-Texture and Balmacaan. B. Boonims, 265 Greene, near 8th.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW
622 Broadway.
624 "
626 "
FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

Yes! We surpass the finest Velvets and Plushes made abroad. Try us!
SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO.,
394 Fourth Avenue.

VELVETS.
Velvets exclusively, for the Cutting-up and Millinery trades.
M. BRUKENFELD, 710 Broadway, New York.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-16 West 20th St.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

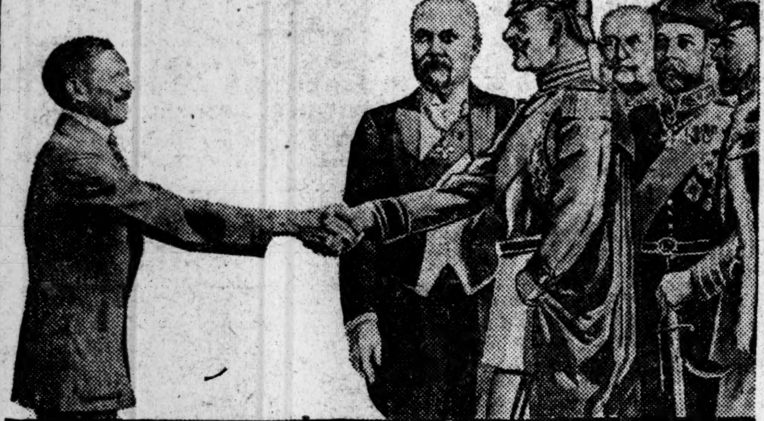
David W. Biow Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
Today, Monday, Aug. 24, 10:30 A. M.
Special peremptory auction sale without limit or reserve,
By order of several prominent manufacturers, very large offering
Ladies' Misses' and Children's
WEARING APPAREL
consisting of 15,000 Coats
in caraculs, plushes, fancies, etc.
2,500 DRESSES
in moires, serges, silks, etc.
Extensive lines of
shirt waists, skirts, kimonos, petticoats, sweaters, coat suits.
Fancy Furs, Fur Sets.

Bankrupt Sale high-grade, up-to-date
Haberdashery
being the entire stock of the Quality Shop, bankrupt, of 101 Nassau St.,
Will Be Sold TOMORROW, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.,
at Salesrooms, 7 Lispenard St.
J. Weisz & Son, Auctrs., by L. Kaplan.
Stock comprises all popular branded merchandise, such as Arrow Brand, Bates St., Mattawan, Olus, Marenette, Frisbee, Silk and Monarch Brand Shirts; Delpart, Otis, B.V.D., Scrivens, Silk and other Underwear; Onyx, Notaseme and Silk Hosiery. A very large high-grade stock of Neckwear, Arrow and Silver Brand Collars, Fancy Vests, Jewelry, Suspenders, Belts, Bathing Suits, Sweaters, Office and Barber Coats and Jumpers,
and Elegant Line of FIXTURES,
silent salesmen cases, brass, oxidized and wooden window fixtures, electric fans, collar cases, etc. Telephone 2847 Franklin.

Van Praag & Co., Auct'rs, Will Sell
Tomorrow, Tuesday, August 25th, 1914,
at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms,
15-17 GREENE STREET, New York,
$60,000 stock of imported and domestic Novelties in Dress Trimmings, part of this season's importations. By order of a prominent importer and manufacturer. Comprising full lines of Jet Trimmings, Appliques, Fine Colored Bead Trimmings, Gold Guimps and Gold Trimmings of every description, Beaded Net Allovers, Spangled Allovers of every description, Gold and Silver Laces, Tinsel Nets, Jet Buttons, Tunics, Laces, Lace Allovers, Crystal Bands, Pearl Guimps, Evening Wear Galloons of every description, Jet Tassels, Silk Bands and Ornaments, Silk Guimps, Fringes and Loops, Ornaments, and Gold, Silver, Silk and Lace Trimmings of every kind. Exhibition today, Monday, with descriptive catalogue. Notice: Department stores and jobbers should give this sale their attention.

A Large, High Grade, Retail Stock of
CLOTHING
B. KUPFERBERG, Auctioneer
Will sell tomorrow Tuesday, Aug. 25th, 1914
AT 10.30 A. M., AT SALESROOMS
52 Lispenard St., near Broadway
A choice select stock of
Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's
Suits, Overcoats and Pants
Particulars Tomorrow
Telephone 1580 Franklin

Wanskuck Worsteds and Others
1,000 Pieces
WOOLENS, SERGES, &c.
Men's and Women's Wear, also Finest Tailoring Worsteds, full, half, and cut pieces.
16 cases Worsted Cap Ends.
Tomorrow, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock.
Burling & Dole, Auct'rs, 7 & 9 Greene St., N. Y.



Phil Gill to The Powers: "THANKS!"

Thanks for the chance to prove that my designers can get along without Paris—thanks for not fighting until after my imported goods arrived—thanks for the biggest season I have ever had!

My doctrine has always been—"American Styles for American Women." There seldom came a style from Paris that didn't have to be changed so that an American woman would wear it. And I have always done that changing so well that my line has always been the leader.

Contrast the faltering steps of my Parisless competitors with the big strides I have taken in this crisis. I am accustomed to style creation—I have always stood on my own two feet. And my line today absolutely meets the needs of the Fashion World.

Dresses from $3.75 up.
Come and see them—and shake hands with—

WAR IS HELL—

PHIL S. GILL
"The Dress Value Creator"
39-41 West 32nd Street.
In the Heart of the Trade.

—FOR MY COMPETITORS!

"TOOTAL'S"

The Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co.
Manchester, England.
Manufacturers of White and Colored Cotton Novelties,

wish to advise their customers that they are prepared to take orders generally at the same prices as last year. They have stocks here for immediate shipment and can also guarantee delivery of Spring orders.

The Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co.
387 4th Ave. at 27th Street

In Stock, Full Lines of the Newest Designs
NET TOP LACES
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES,
IN ANY QUANTITY.
Goods made on our own machines here, and absolutely equal in every way to the best European make.
S. M. TOPLITZ CO.
122 5TH AVE.

APRONS All stitches on OUR APRONS are locked, but OUR DOORS are not.
BROOKLYN APRON CO.
215 4th Ave., New York

A LABOR SAVER
FOR MANUFACTURERS
who lay up cloth in big lots.
Shuttle Machine Co., 18 E. 17th St.

ROBBINS BROTHERS
Wholesale Distributors
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Mattings.
427-429 Broadway, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

CLOTHING
At Auction Today, Monday, Aug. 24, 1914,
at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms,
394 Broadway, at Walker Street, N. Y. C.,
$10,000 Stock of High Grade Clothing,
consisting of Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Suits and Pants, such as serges, worsteds, cassimeres, etc., etc. Also for account of former purchasers, about fifty lots of assorted Dry Goods, consisting of Hosiery, Underwear, Petticoats, Laces, Embroideries and Notions. Sale strictly peremptory.
A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Dept.,
394 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. Franklin [illegible]

David Harris
NEW ADDRESS
Hobart Building, 37th and Broadway
UP-TO-DATE
DRESSES and COSTUMES
from $10 to $50 for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Girdles Belts Sashes
Slote & Schaffer,
"The Belt House of N. Y."
49-53 E. 21st St.
It will pay you to see our line.

MERCHANDISE OF MERIT
SKIRTS
STYLES THAT CREATE DEMAND
MARGULIES & MAAS, 26 West 20th.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—S. Saul, furnishing goods; Hermitage.
ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; P. L. Beardon, silks, dress goods; 148 W. 23d; Latham.
ALBANY—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
BELLAIRE, Ohio—A. Freedman, dry goods; Wallick's.
BOSTON—Magrane, Houston Co.; J. A. Magrane, dry goods; Great Northern.
BERWICK—Berwick Stores Co.; W. C. Garrison, general mdse.; C. Gilds, dry goods; 16 East 33d; Breslin.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; P. F. Tracy, linings, ribbons, notions, furn. goods; Grand.
BUFALO—Flint & Kent; A. R. Estey, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cohn-Coblens Co.; J. E. Fissel, millinery, ribbons; 1,195 Broadway.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery; 116 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bon Ton; Mr. Hammer, coats, suits; Room 1,421; 1,122 B'way.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. J. Cornwell, furnishing goods; 438 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss E. Meyers, millinery; 350 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Scott, Griggs Co.; Miss E. M. McDowell, ladies' underwear, infants' wear; 4 W. 22d.
COLUMBUS—Dunn, Taft Co.; Miss M. Bartlett, notions; 105 Grand.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; W. F. Bilger, notions, laces, ribbons, trimmings; 214 Church.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; C. T. Ray, men's furn. goods, ladies', children's hosiery, underwear; M. H. Salomon, toys, trunks, bags; 215 4th Av.
DAYTON—Riker, Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. Greenbaum, ladies' waists, children's serge dresses, petticoats, knee pants; 170 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. Greenbaum, ladies' waists, petticoats, children's serge dresses, knee pants; 170 5th Av.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—John Stillman; Mr. Hirsch, Fall suits; 15 E. 26th.
GAINESVILLE, Texas—S. Zacharias, dry goods; Wallick's.
KANSAS CITY—George B. Peck Dry Goods Co.; W. F. Warren, domestics; 2 Walker.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; Mr. Ware, Mr. Toole, ladies' ready-to-wear, (basement;) 25 Madison Av.
LAWRENCE—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; Miss H. L. Snow, cloaks, suits; Miss R. Anderson, waists; 55 White; Herald Square.
LYNCHBURG—Charles M. Guggenheimer; N. Guggenheimer, notions, jewelry; E. H. Crutchfield, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.; Wallick's.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; P. J. Watt, linens; 55 White.
LOUISVILLE—Abe C. Levy Co.; H. Drautman, domestics; 200 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; Miss M. Blume, millinery; 432 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Max Meyers Co.; M. Meyers, hosiery, underwear, gloves, neckwear, handkerchiefs, ribbons; E. Solomon, jewelry, leather goods, silverware, toilet goods; 1,261 B'way.
NORFOLK—D. Samler, dry goods; Herald Square.
NEW ORLEANS—Marks, Isaacs Co.; B. M. Isaacs, millinery; 148 West 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Goldman, cloaks, suits; B'way and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; C. S. Burkholder, millinery; 95 Madison Av.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; L. Englander, ladies', misses' coats, suits, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SALESMEN.

Two experienced men wanted to represent our lines of American lady waists, house dresses, and middy blouses in the South; we have a large established trade in this territory, and only first-class, experienced men need apply; to obtain appointment give fullest particulars by mail; in strictest confidence.
SHAPIRO BROS.,
THE AMERICAN LADY WAIST CO.,
514-516 BROADWAY.

TWO CALIFORNIA HUSTLERS leave New York early September; can sell sweaters, dresses, waists, skirts, suits, and coats; would represent on commission one reliable concern in each line; references. B 3,516 Broadway.

CONTRACTOR in city with an up-to-date plant of 40 machines on ladies' waists desires work from manufacturer or jobber; lowest prices; satisfactory workmanship guaranteed. Cohen, 63 Bleecker St.

CONTRACTORS.—Manufacturer open to job popular-price line of street and dancing dresses; also silk and lace waists; call with samples. 59 West 19th St., 4th floor.

CONTRACTOR with 30 machines open for work on silk and serge dresses, for manufacturers and jobbers; good references. A 263 Times Downtown.

OUR LEADER, 45-INCH REDINGOTE SUIT, YARN-DYED LINING, $7.50. POTTER & SCHATTMAN, 147 WEST 22D.

CONTRACTOR, having large plant making good line of dresses, open for more work; good references. Box 86, 352 6th Av.

Am open to handle well-made line of popular-priced waists; good proposition. "Opportunity," 393 Times Downtown.

North Shore Serge Dresses
$3.75
$5.00
$6.75
These are unquestionably the greatest Serge dress values on the American market. North Shore concentrates on just fifteen models and so cuts down manufacturing costs to bedrock.
Order now for immediate delivery!
Royal Mfg. Co.
Designing Factory and Offices,
144 West 27th St., N. Y.
Factories: Gloucester, Mass.

DOLLARS and DRESSES

Some dress manufacturer who can offer unusual price, quality or style can capture a much greater percentage of the business than he has now through an unusual selling plan we have in mind.

For the right man we can get enough business to make a small campaign exceedingly profitable and at the same time help him to build up an even greater reputation than he has now.

We can develop resultful advertising and selling plans for any firm whose product has possibilities. We would *particularly* like to talk to the geniuses of the women's wear field. Write.

STERLING ADVERTISING SERVICE
Aeolian Building, N. Y.

SACHETS (Satin and Ribbon Novelties)
FOR ART and TOILET DEPTS.
POT POURI
SWEET GRASS
E. A. Guthman Co., 139 W. 19
Greenbaum & Ross, Agts., 184 Fifth Ave.

SUPREME
Mandel Laces
in Fashion and Values
MAX MANDEL
39-47 West 19th Street

PATTERN HATS FOR THE TRADE
PRICES NEW TO FIFTH AVENUE
ARTHUR LINDAU,
500 Fifth Avenue, at 42d Street.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; I. Seder, jobs coats, suits; Miss S. Jacobs, Fall coats; P. Hirsch, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's furn. goods, hosiery; Miss Freeze, hosiery; 95 Madison Av.
RICHMOND—Thalheimer Bros.; I. Thalheimer, suits, coats, waists, dresses; Gotham.
ROCHESTER—C. E. Dubelbeis, millinery; Park Av.
READING—N. Marcus; H. G. Kurtz, Fall ready to wear; Miss Welder, corsets; 71 W. 23d.
SAVANNAH—Leopold Adler; Miss Flaum, ready-to-wear; 351 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss Nolte, fancy goods; Miss Kearney, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 71 W. 23d.
SCRANTON—J. Long Sons; Miss Kealey, ribbons; 315 4th Av.
SCRANTON—Rosenberg Bros.; S. S. Rosenberg, clothing, furn. goods; St. Denis.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; Miss Starks, waists; 71 W. 23d.
TAMAQUA, Penn.—S. Livingstone; S. R. Livingstone, suits, coats, waists, dresses; Gotham.
TERRE HAUTE—Root D. G. Co.; O. L. Huff, notions, leather goods; 214 Church.
TROY, Ala.—H. Sacks; Mrs. N. G. Graham, millinery; 1,199 Broadway.
UTICA—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; F. W. Sessions, millinery; Mrs. W. C. Weed, millinery; Miss Bridenbecker, millinery; 621 Broadway.
UTICA—John A. Roberts & Co.; W. J. Hazlett, hosiery, furn. goods; Breslin.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Rosen, men's clothing, trunks, bags; 15 West 26th; Martinique.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—L. Slossberg & Co.; L. Slossberg, ladies' ready to wear garments; 170 5th Av.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—Wm. Goodman; A. Goodman, dresses; Imperial.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

MONDAY.

David Biow, 17 Lispenard St.—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.
A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway—Men's and children's clothing.
D. Hartmann, 8 Greene, St.—Clothing.

TUESDAY.

David Biow—Dry goods.
Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Novelties and dress trimmings.
Charles Jacobs, 10 Greene St.—Dry goods, cloaks, and suits.
Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 488 Broadway—Dress and cloak trimmings.
Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Worsteds, woolens, serges, &c.

WEDNESDAY.

David Biow—Men's, youth's, and children's clothing.
Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell—Dress and cloak trimmings.
J. H. Mayers, 23 Beekman St., assets of Minford Ribbon & Carbon Co.—Desks, typewriters, &c., 10:30 A. M.
H. H. Parke & Co., on premises of Janeway & Co., New Brunswick, N. J.—Machinery, equipment, &c.

THURSDAY.

J. H. Mayers, at 154 East 109th St.—Assets of Canamia Cigar Co., Inc., cigars, tobacco, &c.

FRIDAY.

David Biow—General merchandise.
Van Praag & Co.—Shoes.
Charles Jacobs—Cloaks, suits, &c.
D. Hartmann—Silks, velvets, woolens, laces, embroideries, and imported robes.

BUSINESS WORLD

Toilet Goods Scarcer.

A prominent manufacturer of rubberized sanitary articles says that toilet novelties of all kinds will soon be at a premium as a result of the war. He says that many of the large buyers who had placed orders abroad are not getting deliveries, and that all retailers should cover their needs before the rush becomes so great that the domestic manufacturers will be forced to refuse orders.

⁂

War Affects Turkish Tobacco.

Almost every day brings some new disclosure of the effects of the European war. One of the most recent, stated by The United States Tobacco Journal in a message from London, is that the Turkish leaf tobacco dealers in that city have sent instructions to their agents here to ship back as soon as possible their consignments of tobacco in New York bonded warehouses. They are also trying to buy in this city mild tobacco averaging from 30 cents to $1.30 a pound. The London dealers have been getting much tobacco hitherto from Hamburg and Dresden, but these markets are now shut off. At present, also, shipping from Macedonian ports is impracticable.

⁂

Future Business Restricted.

The credit man connected with a representative house in the commission trade Saturday summed up the general dry goods situation in these words: "There is a big demand for merchandise, with every indication of a scarcity in the near future. Even if the war should be brought to an end today, it would be at least ninety days before the import trade could re-establish anything like normal conditions. It would probably be six months before a complete restoration could take place. Importers should hold off for increased prices in order to offset the extra expenses they are now laboring under. No advance business should be taken except with the positive understanding that deliveries are subject to conditions at the time specified for shipment."

⁂

Paper and Pulp Reports.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has placed on exhibition at its local branch office, 315 Custom House, a review of the world's pulp, paper, and stationery industry in the form of manuscript Consular reports covering every Consular district. The reports, which give a comprehensive survey of these lines, will be here for a short time and may be consulted by persons interested. One of the most complete reports is from the American Consul General at London. The British metropolis is a large distributing centre for paper products, and many interesting facts are brought out in the Consul General's report. A large number of samples accompany the reports.

⁂

Spotty Business in Men's Wear.

In the men's wear primary market the demand is of a very spotty nature. Some houses are doing well, and other sellers have to push business to obtain results. There is little doubt expressed now that the success attained by the tropical cloths this last season will be duplicated next Spring. At the same time this is conceded to be at the expense of goods coming properly under the woolen classification. The advances which have been made in the majority of lines offered for the Spring have strengthened the position of the sellers considerably, and buyers are beginning to realize that, if a sufficient amount of cloth for their needs is to be obtained, orders must be placed at once or the risk run of having to pay much higher prices.

⁂

War Not Hurting Furs.

Despite what has been said in the last two or three weeks about the effect of the war on the fur trade, the cooler heads in the trade aver that no ill-effects will be seen this season. Admitting the statement that large consignments of raw European furs are held up in London and Leipsic to be true, these merchants say that there is no need of drawing on those furs. Stocks of raw furs in this country, both domestic and European, are said to be fully sufficient to supply all the demands the manufacturers will make this year. As yet there has been no marked advance here on any of the foreign furs, and the chances are that domestic skins will weaken before long, with their European consumption temporarily decreased. If, however, there had been any snap to the retail demand, things might have been different. But, as it is, the business booked so far this season by some of the leading houses is only 50 to 60 per cent. normal. This is due to the fact that, while stocks in the hands of manufacturers are comparatively light as a result of a lessened output, the retailers are in a less favorable position because of the unseasonable weather last Winter.

SETS WETTERAU FREE.

Plea for Guardian Proves Supposed Incompetent Sane.

Franklin D. Wetterau, who was committed to a sanitarium on Dec. 16, 1909, by Supreme Court Justice Seabury, on affidavits declaring him to be mentally unfit, has been declared competent to control his person and property by a Sheriff's jury. The report has been approved by the Supreme Court, and Wetterau will be freed.

The present proceedings came through an application made by Charles A. Yost, an uncle of Wetterau, on June 11 last, for a commission to care for Wetterau's property, which the petition said produced an income of $5,500. Wetterau offered no objection to an examination into his mental condition.

Surrogate Fowler said, when the matter of appointing a guardian for Wetterau was before him, that Wetterau "is a person of unsound mind, although not judicially declared insane."

Wetterau denied that there was any danger that he would take to heavy drinking if he were set free. He said that opportunities to obtain drink had come to him, but that he had declined them.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Mon. afternoon or night and probably Tues.; gentle to moderate s. and s. w. winds.
S. Car.—Fair Mon. Tues. thunder showers; gentle to moderate s. winds.
Ga., Ala., Miss., and La.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds.
Fla.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate variable winds, mostly e. over cent. and s.
E. Tex.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. winds.
W. Tex.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. probably fair.
Utah—Fair Mon. and Tues.
Okla.—Fair Mon., preceded by showers in e. Tues. fair.
Ark.—Thunder showers and somewhat cooler Mon. or Mon. night. Tuesday probably fair.
Tenn.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. fair in w., thunder showers in e.
Ky.—Thunder showers and somewhat cooler Mon. Tues. probably fair.
Ohio—Thunder showers Mon., cooler in e. Tues. fair; moderate, shifting winds, becoming n. w. and n.
Ind.—Thunder showers and somewhat cooler Mon. Tues. fair; gentle to moderate n. winds.
Ill.—Thunder showers Mon., cooler in extreme s.; Tues. fair, gentle to moderate n. winds.
L. Mich.—Cloudy Mon., cooler in s.; Tues. cloudy, moderate n. winds.
U. Mich.—Fair, continued cool Mon.; Tues. p. cloudy, moderate n. and n. e. winds.
Wis.—Cloudy Mon., cooler in s.; Tues. unsettled, moderate n. and n. e. winds.
Minn.—Cloudy Mon.; Tues. unsettled, probably showers, gentle to moderate n. to e. winds.
Ia.—Cloudy and cooler Mon.; Tues. unsettled.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished
MANHATTAN—West Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Cornwall

255 West 90th St.
Northwest Corner Broadway

A new 12-story fireproof apartment house of superior construction and finish; conveniently located to Subway station at Broadway and 91st St.

Corner Apartments; all southern and eastern exposure.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
$2,200 & $2,300

Westerly Apartments facing south in 90th St.
Also western exposure.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Large Reception Room,
$1,700 to $1,900

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES

No. 801 West End Avenue

Northwest Corner of 99th St.

801 is located at West End Avenue and 99th Street, in one of the best residential sections of the city. The building is absolutely fireproof and very high-class in every respect and is managed accordingly.

Express Station at 96th Street, at which station every Subway train stops; elevated at 104th Street and stages running on Riverside Drive, one block away; also Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue cars, which transfer in every direction.

Every modern improvement has been installed, including vacuum cleaners; two high-speed electric elevators, also service elevators; day and night service, etc.

Apartments comprise 6, 7 and 8 rooms with two baths to each apartment.

Rents, $1,000 to $2,300

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES

9 WEST **STANTON** 91ST ST.
Eight rooms and bath, $900.
All-night elevator; hardwood floors.

422 WEST END AV. (80TH ST.)
Seven rooms and bath, $1,300-$1,700.
All-night elevator; electric light free.

IRVINGTON
407 Central Park West (100th St.)
Eight rooms and bath, $960—$1,140.
All-night elevator service.

MARION
2,612 Broadway (98th St.)
Six rooms and bath, $900.
All-night elevator; express Subway station 96th.

CARROLLTON
601 West 168th St., (opposite Subway station).
Five, six and seven rooms, one and two baths.
$510-$1,020.
All-night elevator service.
Physician's Apartment, $780

BROADWAY. **REMCO** 98TH STREET.
'Phone, 1300—Riverside.

On account of general conditions
HAVE REDUCED RENTS FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS,
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 E. 58 St.

158 WEST 58TH ST.
Attractive Apartments, new, high class fireproof building, 7 rooms, 3 baths, $2,200-$3,000; also smaller Apartment, 4 rooms, $1,200 upward; unusual light; location unsurpassed; very central. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Waring, 334 5th Ave.

829 West End Ave.,
THE JENSICO.
One large, light and airy 8-room apartment, $100 per month. Elevator and all modern improvements.

"We have no criticism to make of The New York Times Index because it is as complete as may be desired."—A. A. Raven, President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.—(Published quarterly; $2 a volume, $8 a year.)—Advt.

530 West End Ave.
Southeast Cor. 86th St.
Two High-Class Apartments
10 Rooms
4 Baths
$4,200
Will Be for Rent October 1st.
Superintendent always on premises.

FREMONT
$1,500.
8 Large Rooms, 2 Baths
310 W. 94th St., Near West End Av.

151 and 161 WEST 86TH ST.
A PRIVATE HOME
New fireproof apartments, 7 to 10 rooms, three baths, now ready for occupancy.
Only a step from all west and east side surface lines. Southerly exposure. Smoke proof fire towers. Private laundries.
A few desirable apartments remain at $1,850 to $3,000.
Also two physicians' apartments.
Apply to agents on the premises, Mrs. J. McAlpin, Manager, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON, 30 East 42d St.

3 & 4 Rooms and Bath
NEW BUILDING
135 West 79th Street
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Subway Station at Broadway.
Now Open for Inspection
New Idea Small Apartments
EXTRA LARGE ROOMS
Other Special Features. Completely Equipped Kitchens. Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rental $900 to $1,300
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished
BROOKLYN.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished
BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS INNOVATION
NEW BUILDINGS Two Blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
THE COLONIAL,
38 Livingston Street, Brooklyn,
3 & 4 Rooms
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
Rental $60.00 to $90.00.
All night elevator and telephone service.
THE MONTANA,
11-13 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn,
9 Rooms & 3 Baths
Two apartments on a floor. All Rooms Exceptionally Large.
Rental $1,900 to $2,100.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment
with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for
physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

NEAR BROADWAY,
109th St., 204 West.—4 and 5 rooms, bath; beautiful apartment; electricity; telephone; hall service; hardwood floors, &c.; beautiful entrance; management of owner; rent, $29 to $40.

SEMIRAMIS,
137 West 110th St.
Facing Central Park; near "L" and Subway stations; high-class elevator apartments 6 and 7 rooms. Rents $720, $900.
Supt. or L. Schlechter, 217 West 110th.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

"The Imperator has just been completed, and I wish to assure the public that no expense has been spared to make it perfect and modern in every detail." ROBERT M. SILVERMAN, Owner.

The IMPERATOR
725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Southerly cor. 150th St.
NEW 11-STORY BUILDING.
5-6-7 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths.
Every Room an Outside Room.
Absolutely Fire and Sound Proof.
Spacious Foyer.
Abundance of Closet Room.
MANY NEW FEATURES
"The Talk of New York."
Rental Representative on premises constantly.

BANCROFT
APARTMENTS
509 West 121st St.
To lease from Sept. 1st.
2 and 3 Rooms, KITCHENETTE AND BATH
Rentals $35 to $62.50
Maid Service if desired. Restaurant
Apply on premises or
Bancroft Holding Co., 149 Broadway.

COLUMBIA COURT
High-class Elevator Apartments,
512 WEST 123D ST.
3 AND 4 large, light rooms; shower bath; parquet floors; all improvements; telephone, &c.; near Subway and surface lines. $35 TO $45

THE POTOMAC
4-6 WEST 101ST ST.
5, 6, 7 ROOMS. NEAR CENTRAL PARK. Exceptionally light rooms; bath; phone, electricity; near L, Subway and cars. $30 TO $45
Supt. on Premises can be seen evenings.

THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.,
close to transit and park; a refined, select house for refined, small families; six and seven light, sunny rooms; modern appointments, telephone extensions. Only $45 and $55. Diagrams of Superintendent, or
Wilcox & Shelton,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

Before Signing Your Lease
See the
Prince's Court
3,920 Broadway, at 164th St.
IT'S THE BEST.
Tel., Audubon—3780.

EMSWORTH HALL,
433-435 CONVENT AV.,
S. E. Corner of 149th Street.
A few apartments will be vacant Oct. 1st. 6 rooms and 2 baths, rent $840; 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths, Cor., rent $1,200. Inquire of Supt. on premises, or owners, Buek Construction Co., 7 East 42d St.

The Ferncliff
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Ave.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 large, light outside rooms & bath; all modern improvements; all night elevator service. Rent reasonable, from $55 up.

HAMILTON TERRACE
CORNER 144TH STREET,
Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
2-3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section near Subway and "L."

BELLEFONTE
ELEVATOR APT.
516-18 West 143d Street,
near Broadway.
5-6-7 ROOMS, $45, $50, AND $55.

SAVOY COURT
3064 Bailey Av., at 231st St.
High Class 3, 4, 5 Room Apts.
Near Subway; paneled dining rooms, parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat, tiled baths, telephone, &c.; moderate rents; open for inspection and ready for occupancy Sept. 1. Supt., on premises.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
352 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

MONTAUK
ELEVATOR APARTMENT,
354 Ocean Av.—Flatbush.
22 Minutes from New York.
—Woodruff Av. Station,
Brighton Beach "L."
Complete in modern conveniences and comfort, including liveried hall service day and night, telephones, large, spacious rooms, elegantly decorated, etc.
5-6-7 ROOMS, $50 TO $95
2-ROOM BACHELOR APARTMENT, $25 & $30.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
Westwood Realty Company,
685 FLATBUSH AV.,
Cor. WINTHROP ST.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money
$500,000 @ 5%, 3-5 YEARS
$600,000 @ 6%, 1 YEAR
$100,000 & UNDER, 5%, 5 YEARS
HUGHES & HAMMOND,
34 Pine Street
MORTGAGE LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRAFTSMAN HOME
Genuine Tapestry Brick, only $4,500; $300 down; $30 quarterly; something entirely different; souvenir Booklet "B" upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn. During Subway construction take West End "L" change to Sea Beach at 62d St. Phone Bath Beach 635.

$4,350—Bungalow—$4,350.
1-family, 7 rooms, electric light, parquet floors, all latest improvements, (driveway.) Between Ocean Parkway and Brighton "L." Owner, 110 Avenue I. Culver "L" to Parkville Station. Phone Midwood 6652.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUNG COUPLE
wish to dispose of part of inherited estate; wonderful site for all-year home; oak, hickory, and chestnut groves; full price $500; will take $25 cash, balance $5 month; one hour from city. Couple, Box 163 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK offers at private sale modern houses, bungalows and building lots at SENSATIONAL BARGAIN PRICES. The properties are at Grantwood, Hudson Heights, Morsemere and Leonia, N. J., about opposite Grant's Tomb. The Supreme Court has authorized the sale, and quick results are necessary in order to close the business of the Industrial Savings & Loan Company and the New York Mortgage Company. This means that prices are low enough to attract homeseekers, builders and investors.

Find out about this unusual opportunity at once while the range of choice is greatest by addressing
BENJ. D. HAIGHT,
Special Deputy Supt. of Banks,
601 Times Building, New York City.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

ALL THE GOOD HOUSES AT MOUNT VERNON
OFFERED FOR RENT OR SALE.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY,
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. Tel. 585.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LARGE STORE
LIGHT
31 West 58th St.
In New Building, just finished, near PLAZA HOTEL.
Most desirable for fashionable
Hairdresser, Milliner, Tailor, etc.
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, Sole Agent,
2 East 58 St., N. Y.

FOR CLUB PURPOSES
Very large, lofty room, 50x28, with 2 balconies, suitable for club or kindred purposes. Apply J. E. BALL, 222 West 59 St.

45 WEST 39TH ST.
VERY GOOD LIGHT.
New store, suitable for high-grade business. Apply on premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED
BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick-and-stone, 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

5TH AV.
AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
8 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS
FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
43, 47, 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 E. 59th.
7 and 8 rooms and two baths, $1,200-$1,500; standard service; all night elevators.
Broadway REMCO 38th Street.
or superintendent, on premises.

784 PARK AVE.,
S. W. Cor. of 74th St.
First-class modern fireproof Apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2 baths; rents $1400-$1800. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises, or owners, BUEK CONSTRUCTION CO., 7 East 42d St.

A—CORONADO—A
Park Av. corner. Ideal location. Six, seven, eight rooms, $800 to $1,800. Service unexcelled. 75 E. 81st. Cannot be duplicated for the money.

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

To let, 15 and 17 West 58th St., adjacent to the Plaza Hotel, two 4-story houses, 40 feet wide, connected on the parlor floor; $6,500. Inquire C. H. Dugro, main office of Hotel Savoy, 761 5th Av.

133 West 15th St.
20 ft. private House, 10 rooms and bath.
Caretaker in house.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Unusual opportunity; a dental parlor established over thirty years; busy section; rent reasonable. Kollish, 731 Grand St., Brooklyn.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

159 West 97th St.—Four-story, high-stoop brown stone, 12 rooms; good boarding house. Deraismes, 385 Clinton Av., Brooklyn. Phone 3809.

58th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St. 4-story building.

All parts of Harlem; 3 and 4 stories; $50 up. Wilcox & Hilton, 2,107 7th Av.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A CHEAP JERSEY FARM, WAR PROFITS. 172 acres, two-thirds tillable, $35 acre. 152 acres, 90 cleared, $40 acre. 300 acres, near Sparta, well watered, good house; map, policy; $50 acre. 164 acres, Whitehouse; stone road, good buildings, rich loam, fine condition; $100 acre. For grain, hay, milk, all buildings. List mailed. WM. CODLING, Northport, N. Y.

BARGAIN. — $5,000; easy terms; beautiful country home, near express station and lake; established community; large living room with open fireplace; dining room; butler's pantry, kitchen, four bedrooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light, steam heat; all conveniences; 45 min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Address FRANK HILL, Post Office 702, New York City.

Fall renters, try Ridgewood; it's delightful. Modern homes at from $40 to $125 per month. A1 train service. Write for booklet, time table, and map.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
Ridgewood, N. J., Phone 555.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Plots for sale, 100 feet front by 200 to 356 feet deep, Ramapo Hills; 30 miles Erie main line; good commuters' service, 12 minutes' walk; graded school, 10 minutes' walk; fine cash bargain to desirable parties. Box 42 Mahwah, N. J.

Am sacrificing new 6-room house; large living room, fireplace, combination range; all improvements; exceptionally located. Investigate and make offer. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., New York.

The real estate market is improved; better see our Westfield modern houses, on easy terms, at once; $4,300, with big plot. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Seven rooms, bath, decorated, parquet floors, hot water heat; plot 40x100; restricted; $4,500; $500 cash, balance monthly. Estate Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Only three houses left at Fanwood; very choice, cheap, and easy terms; real estate is safe; be wise. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

Will sell or exchange for good income city property 1,040-acre plantation; 400 acres cleared, 640 in heavy merchantable oak timber; 6 miles from railroad; bargain at $50 per acre; will sacrifice quick for $24. H. T. Scott-Huntington, Owner, Butlerville, Ark.

To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT, ADIRONDACK CAMP.
Large, exceptionally furnished; boathouse, boat, firewood, ice. Address Wm. M. Cook, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Wanted.

Wanted—Small bungalow, furnished, for October or longer, about 45 minutes from Broadway; seashore or country; country, near lake, preferred. T 16 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

To let, attractive price, desirable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,255 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

One-half handsomely furnished office, with private office attached, facing Broadway; typewriter, telephone; rent, $25. Call 10 A. M., Room 1,128 Marbridge Bldg., 47 W. 34th.

Furnished office, near Custom House; unexpired lease May 1st, 1916; free use furniture to lessee. A 214 Times Downtown.

Loft, light manufacturing or storage; heat and elevator; 20x90; rent, $40; also 40 and 60x90. 408 West 13th St.

15TH, 637 EAST.—Vacant; 5,000 square feet; $60. BOHLEN, 23d and 3d Av.

To let, unfurnished, parlor floor. 123 East 30th St., city.

Brooklyn.

LOFTS, 81x45; steam heat, elec. elevator, $50. 780 Madison St., cor. Patchen, B'klyn.

New Jersey.

Corner store, opposite school, five rooms, half acre; $15. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Small office, running water, between Broadway and 5th Av., 38th and 42d Sts.; state all particulars. X. Y., 34 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

94th St., 306-308 West.—The Earls Court and Norfolk, near Riverside and Subway express; finest location; six large, light rooms, bath, two toilets, and eight extra large rooms; splendid first floor apartment, 2 baths, modern comforts; day and night elevator; hall service.

Apartments of 9 or 10 rooms and 2 bathrooms to lease, at the northeast corner of 5th Av. and 58th St.; one with southern exposure of 119 feet and 87½ feet on 5th Av. Inquire on premises.

Attractive terms, new 6 modern light room elevator apartments, $38 up; telephone, electricity, continuous service; also doctor's apartment. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.,) near elevated, Subway.

6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $40.
CORNER APARTMENT; ALL OUTSIDE.
368 West 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

47th, 16 West.—Desirable small kitchenette apartment; furnished or unfurnished; hot water; conveniences; moderate.

A ten-room studio apartment, with 3 baths; fourth floor, east. Apply 44 West 77th St.

76 WEST 92D ST.
9 rooms and bath, first fl; all imprvts.; $45.

82 WEST 92D ST.
Corner apt.; 7 large rooms; all imprvts.; $50.

130th, 202 West.—Desirable modern apartment seven large, light rooms, $40, $55.

Wilkinsia, 8 West 65th.—Overlooking Park; six all light rooms; steam; $34.

Seven grand outside, sunny rooms, two baths; $52-$58. 615 West 176th.

Seven large rooms, electric light, &c.; one flight; $45. 74 West 89th St.

159th St., 478 West.—Seven light outside rooms; steam; $40.

139TH ST., 515 WEST.—5 and 6 rooms; $30-$40; concession.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.
Bert G. Faulhaber Co., Broadway and 156th.

East Side.

44 EAST 49TH ST.
Apartment 7 rooms and bath; all outside rooms; rent $1,800.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms, $600, $960.

40th St., 36 East.—Three rooms and bath; rent $1,000 and $1,100.

410 Park Av., Corner 55th St.—12 rooms, 3 baths, to 19 rooms, 3 baths; $4,000 to $11,000.

19th, 224 East.—Five rooms, bath; private house; modern; possession October; [illegible]

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
400 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park. Summer Roof Garden.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $36, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

121st St., 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful, light, outside apartment, elegantly furnished, two or three rooms, with bath and kitchenette; restaurant, reception room, roof garden, tennis court. See Mr. Yetman.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished
Thirty cents a line.

Six or seven outside rooms; must be modern; West Side, between 90th and 120th Sts. E. E. Schlesier, Sayville, L. I.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Cool rooms; private bath; modern conveniences; references.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; Southerners; reasonable.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking.

34TH ST., 117-19 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms, furnished, unfurnished; board optional. Phone Lenox 6613.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone. Gross.

West Side.

7TH AV, 2,047, (122d.)—Airy rooms, attractively furnished; steam; phone; home cooking.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

38TH ST., 37 EAST.
Large rooms; private bath; elevator; references.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 332 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; table guests; reference.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; double, (board two,) $16; single, $8; superior cuisine.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; private bath; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive modern rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; white service; accessible location.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

72D ST., 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; ideal location.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; running water; table board; Subway, "L"; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable single, double rooms; homelike; refined environment; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; large, small rooms; bath; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Chance to secure large single room; steam; home cooking; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms; parlor dining; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 133 WEST, (The Rochester.)—Rooms, with or without bath; table guests.

80TH, 129 WEST, Kenilworth.—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; excellent cuisine; Summer rates; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private baths; excellent home cooking; Jewish; reference.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; single rooms; excellent table; high class.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Homelike; few accommodated; near park, "L"; telephone; table guests.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, well appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D, 139 WEST.—Beautiful double rooms, running water, southern exposure; splendid accommodations.

93D, 109 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, newly decorated; private bath; parlor dining room.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

95TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large room for two, board, $18; small room, board, $7.

103D SUBWAY, (909 West End Av.)—Beautiful single, en suite; private house. 2965 River.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or singly; excellent table.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; well-kept house; table guests accommodated.

129TH, 25 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent accommodations; home table; telephone.

149th St., 544 West, near B'way Subway and beautiful Riverside; nicest, healthiest section.
"THE AUDUBON."
Bright rooms, excellent meals, good service.
Single rooms with meals, $8 up.
Suites and private bath, $20 up.
Special rates permanent guests. Tel. 2757 Aud.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Beautiful home on Chester Hill; quiet and restful; excellent table; references. 158 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR,
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay; beautiful rooms; modern improvements; references; open until Nov. 1. Phone 1693 Hammels.

New York State.

I am a DOCTOR and PHYSICAL TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c., will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y., and 85 Franklin St., city.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

30TH ST., 123 EAST.—Furnished large and medium room.

38TH ST., 12 EAST.—Large and small rooms; also suites; private bath.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (near 79th St.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room, private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location. Tel. 101 Lenox.

WANTED—A refined young lady for room. 348 East 57th St. Rehn.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; gentlemen; permanent; electricity; references.

17TH ST., 120 EAST.—Well furnished, desirable rooms, large and small; reasonable.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Rooms, with bath; single, en suite; private house; references.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4559 Bryant.

53D ST., 55 WEST.—Room; hot and cold running water; with or without private bath; electricity; telephone; gentleman; references.

52D ST., 238 WEST.—Small, large rooms, running water, bath. Mrs. Walter.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlors; other rooms; private bath, kitchenette, electricity, telephone; $3, $6, $8, $10.

58TH, 360 WEST.—Exceptionally breezy, modern rooms; elevator, telephone; decidedly convenient. Edwards.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Suite, suitable for four; large and small rooms; refined.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Room with bath; very moderate to permanent tenant; references.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; conveniences; telephone.

72D, 248 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; finest appointments; hot water; telephone; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one or two, near bath; reasonable; references.

75TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, communicating front rooms, newly furnished; elevator. Apartment 25.

75TH ST, 56 WEST.—Large, medium, small; all conveniences; Summer rates; private house.

76th, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one, private bath; suitable physician; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large and medium, cool rooms; electric light; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, small, medium rooms; running water; telephone; reasonable.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large rooms, all conveniences; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, with private bath; parlor floor, suitable physician.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Rooms; well furnished; basement room, with bath and kitchenette.

82D, 146 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity; lavatories; elevator. Haskins. Schuyler 8706.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Spacious second-floor room; private bath; southern exposure; reasonable.

82D, 56 WEST.—Well furnished large rooms, electric lights; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; single, double rooms; parlor floor for doctor; board.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside rooms, overlooking Park; quiet, homelike; Summer rates.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly furnished house; sanitary; large, small rooms; private baths; telephone; very reasonable.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Cool, outside rooms; block Subway; quiet, refined; Summer rates.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; one or two gentlemen; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside and Subway.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Large or small, well-kept rooms; reasonable; convenient.

92D, 46 WEST.—Nice, cool rooms; one minute to "L"; $3, $5, $7; telephone.

93D, 47 WEST.—Large and small newly furnished rooms; near Park, "L."

93D, 63 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms above parlor; private baths; Subway, "L."

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, back parlor, private bath; references.

96TH, 58 WEST.—All year round; homelike; comfortable, light rooms; telephone; Subway express.

97TH, 158 WEST.—One large, front room; nicely furnished; $5; all conveniences; telephone.

104TH, 81 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite; piano; telephone.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, airy, attractively furnished room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; private family; references. Apartment 35.

107TH ST., (Broadway, 2,787.)—Extremely attractive front room; private bath; phone; small family; reference. Nulsen.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Kitchenette apartment; other large, small rooms; electricity, steam; reasonable.

115TH, 422 WEST.—Room, cool; University Heights, near Subway, 116th "L," 110th. Shafor.

116TH ST., 616 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Fine light room, first-class apartment; all improvements. Apt. 63.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Smith.

121ST ST, 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location, near subway, Park, Drive; beautiful, cool, outside rooms, single, double, or en suite, with kitchenette; elegantly furnished; restaurant, roof garden, tennis court. See Mr. Yetman.

135TH, 104 WEST.—Light, airy, cool, quiet, scrupulously clean rooms for particular people; every modern convenience; $6. Goodrich.

255TH, 73 WEST.—Privacy and comfort; select location; with or without bath.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (corner 66th St.)—Lovely room, overlooking park, 7th floor, adjoining bath; private family. Rayling.

ELEGANT, light, airy suite of rooms, with private bath, furnished or unfurnished, in vicinity of 5th Av. and 55th St. T 17 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—Clean, comfortable, airy rooms overlooking Morningside Park; convenient Subway, surface, elevated; permanent business people preferred; $5, $4, $3. Pedersen, Apartment 4.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent room, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity; also smaller room; private family; 91st Subway; references.

Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON PARK, 208.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private house; hot water heat; electricity; telephone; walking distance Subway; breakfast if desired.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished
Twenty cents a line.

YOUNG MAN wishes room, vicinity Broadway-57th St.; permanent; references; state lowest terms. E 44 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, Hebrew, desires room; shower bath preferred. A. B., 100 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 West.—Rooms with bath, single, en suite; private house; references.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,187.—In Bankruptcy. —NATHAN GOLDSTEIN, individually and as a member of the copartnership firm of SALMON AND GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Nathan Goldstein, individually and as a member of the copartnership firm of Salmon and Goldstein, are hereby given notice that on August 10th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, September 3d, 1914, at two P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 20,003.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK E. SAMUELS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Frank E. Samuels are hereby given notice that on June 23d, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, N. Y. City, on September 3, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. Said creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 19th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,215.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Abraham Schwartz are hereby given notice that on August 13, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, September 10, 1914, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—No. 20,206.—In Bankruptcy.—SIDNEY J. COWEN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Sidney J. Cowen are hereby given notice that on August 17, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, October 20, 1914, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,143.—In Bankruptcy.—JULIA MITCHELL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Julia Mitchell are hereby given notice that on July 30th, 1914, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, September 3d, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of typewriting; must have experience with manufacturing concern, leather goods preferred; able to take entire charge of books; good opportunity. P. P., 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady with department store experience; state references and salary. G 88 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS.—Must be thoroughly experienced in producing "up-to-the-minute" styles in popular-price waists; state salary and experience. Y 312 Times Annex.

MILLINERS.—Must be experienced; good wages. Schwartze, 685 8th Av., near 43d St., New York.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 4 and 5 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 503 5th Av.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

SUMMER RATES TO SEPTEMBER FIRST.
A THREE MONTHS' COURSE.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D STREET.

YOUNG LADIES.—Three wanted for motion pictures to complete class; several positions open to our pupils; terms moderate; rapid advancement. Studio, 58 West 38th St.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man, under 25 years of age; must be first-class bookkeeper and familiar with detail work of advertising agency; $250 cash security required. Henry E. Bennett, 51 Leonard St., New York. Tel. Franklin 4550.

COLLEGE GRADUATE WANTED to teach common branches in an elementary school; must have disciplinary and pedagogical ability. Call personally with references at 470 West 145th St., Monday evening, between 7 and 8:30 o'clock.

CUTTER and fitter wanted for ladies' tailoring establishment in Toronto; none but the best need apply, giving last references. N 121 Times.

SALESMAN TO CARRY SPECIALTY LINE OF MUSLIN DRAWERS AND COMBINATIONS; EAST, WEST, COAST, AND SOUTHERN TERRITORY; ON STRICTLY COMMISSION. McCATHIE CO., PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

SALESMAN, good appearance; Broadway tailoring shop; salary, commission; must have following; prices $25 to $50. N 112 Times.

TEACHER and supervisor of exceptional children; country school; resident position; opportunity to train in specialty; references required; interview at school by appointment. Address Principal, Herbart Hall, Plainfield, N. J.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

SUMMER RATES TO SEPTEMBER 1ST.
A THREE MONTHS' COURSE.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST.

Agents Wanted
Thirty cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter, seeks position as secretary or office manager. N 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Exceptional ability; neat appearance; small salary. X., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Times 660 East New York.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic dressmaker wishes engagements families. Mlle. Marguerite, 173 West 88th. 501 River.

DRESSMAKER, first class, by day; thorough and responsible; go out town. N., 108 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—$3.50; out by day; first class work. Murphy. Phone 5530 Morningside.

MASSAGE.—Battle Creek graduate masseuse wishes patients. Howard, 341 West 23d. 3198 Chelsea.

MASSEUSE.—Experienced; $1 hour; ladies' residences; physicians' references. Rex, 212 West 84th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Stenographer, neat, capable; small salary. S., 414 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY desires stenographic or clerical work afternoons. A 251 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL-COMPANION. — A talented young singer will act as secretarial-companion to cultured woman, part time, in exchange for home. Y 297 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Superior education; skillful; any dictation; refined; thorough worker; moderate. Carrington, P. O. 137, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER.—19; two years' practical experience; references; $8. A 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally bright beginner; business school graduate; $6. A 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, Correspondent, Office Manager.—Executive ability; excellent references. A 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter. —Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Rapid, accurate; one year's experience; references; $8 to start. D. B., 554 West 183d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience, knowledge bookkeeping; best references; $15. A 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, business school graduate, is anxious to be well placed. Rebecca Kahn, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 1799.

TRAINED NURSE desires permanent case, male or female patient; country or traveling; references. Address X., 708 Columbus Av.

YOUNG COLLEGE GIRL, with musical ability, desires position as companion; is capable of doing secretary work; has had training and experience in nursing also. Inquire Box 14, Lake George, N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOK, WAITRESS. — Together or separate; excellent reference; city, country; $30-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9156.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat young girl; willing, obliging; excellent references; city or country. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9156.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,128. —In Bankruptcy.—DAVID KROCHMAL, Alleged Bankrupt.

Creditors of said David Krochmal are hereby given notice that on August 7th, 1914, an order was entered referring case to me as referee for the purpose of composition before adjudication. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, September 3d, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,181.—In Bankruptcy. —JACOB SPERO, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Jacob Spero are hereby given notice that on August 8th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, September 3d, 1914, at 1:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,174.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS WAINSTOCK, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris Wainstock are hereby given notice that on August 6th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, September 3rd, 1914, at one P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Save carfare in home seeking by getting The New York Times Real Estate Directory next Sunday. Apartments at all rents, large and small houses in town and country. Convenient and complete.—Advt.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

Simplex 1912 four-passenger; beauty; sell quick; take small car part payment. H. Lauterbach, 211 West 58th St.

Five-passenger 1912 touring car, perfect condition, fully equipped; low price. 352 W. 53d.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Owners' course featured; eight years' successful experience; write for free booklet and visitor's pass to school. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert, 9186 Columbus.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6602.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 5 West 61st St.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, closed, audited; labor-saving systems installed; investigations, confidential work a specialty. Bondy, 317 East 23d. Gramercy 5485.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT—Expert, desires connection with good house, where experience and good work are required. A 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, office manager, able correspondent, expert bookkeeper; long experience; best references; moderate salary. A 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, exceptional ability; 5 years' experience; university graduate; understands thoroughly all modern methods; highest recommendations. B. Blattner, 538 East 139th.

BOY, 16 years of age, colored, wishes position as office or errand boy; downtown preferred; can bring excellent reference. George F. Lee, 437 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

CASHIER.—Best credentials; bond furnished. N 98 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.
28, single, 8 years' experience driving and repairing several makes of cars, desires position with private family; best reference. M. Zelner, 2,064 7th Av. Tel. 332 Col.

CHECKER. — Young man, good penman, wishes position as checker or cashier. Address Otto Kreim, 324 Hudson St., Hoboken.

CIGAR MAN, with long experience in all branches of the business, including manufacturing, will accept position as BUYER and MANAGER. B. C., 214 Times Downtown.

DOMESTIC LACE CONCERN.
NOTE.
Experienced lace man with executive ability desires new connections. M 150 Times.

LAW.—Youth, 20, high school graduate and law school student, desires position. Jerome T. Nolan, care of Nolan Bros. Printing House, 67 and 69 Fleet St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE.—Boy desires office position; experienced filing, copying, &c.; references. N 156 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in grocery and tobacco line, desires position with reliable firm; Western New York State preferred; excellent references. Address E 38 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK and PACKER.—Thoroughly experienced man wishes position. A 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man, (20,) well educated, above average, general ability; experienced stenographer, correspondent, office assistant; references. A 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; first-class references; temporary or permanent; $15. Scott, A 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typewriter desires position; thoroughly efficient. A 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, light colored Southerner, anxious for work, private family; city, country; understands horses, cows, poultry, garden; assist with housework; knowledge of automobiles; handy with tools; good home preferred to high wages; single, (25;) personal references. Johnson, care Robinson, 323 West 59th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, well educated; above average, general ability, experienced stenography, correspondent, office assistant; references. A 226 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, neat, willing, industrious, desires position in mercantile house. Julius Cohn, 99 Stanton St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISENBERG-WERNER IMPORTING CO., INC., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt.

Take notice that pursuant to an order duly entered by this court on the 3d day of August, 1914, the undersigned receiver of the estate of the bankrupt above-named offers for sale, the property described below and will receive sealed bids therefor at her office, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, on or before August 24, 1914, 10 o'clock in the forenoon at which time said bids will be opened by the Receiver and creditors may pass thereon. Bids must be accompanied by certified check for 10% of the amount thereof. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and the sale is to be made subject to the approval of the court.

The property consists of all the right, title and interest of the Receiver and of the bankrupt in and to the stock of men's straw, felt and velour hats, trade fixtures, showcases and all office furniture and appurtenances, etc., now located in the premises formerly occupied by the bankrupt at 45 East 17th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The property may be inspected on August, 19, 20, and 21, 1914, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE: If the bids at private sale are rejected, any of the property remaining unsold will be offered for sale at public auction by U. S. Auctioneer Charles Shongood, on the 28th day of August, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, in which case an additional notice of sale will be published in this newspaper on said day.

Dated, New York, August 19th, 1914.
BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver,
1 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 19,835.—In Bankruptcy. —ROBERT H. CARTER, JESUS M. AGUILAR, and ISAAC M. BENOLIEL, individually and composing the firm of CARTER, AGUILAR & BENOLIEL, and said firm of CARTER, AGUILAR & BENOLIEL, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Robert H. Carter, Jesus M. Aguilar, and Isaac M. Benoliel, individually and composing the firm of Carter, Aguilar & Benoliel, and said firm of Carter, Aguilar & Benoliel, are hereby given notice that on July 22d, 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, September 3d, 1914, at ten A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WILLIAM P. MANGAM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William P. Mangam, bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 19, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
J. J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 22, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,093.—In Bankruptcy. —SIMON LINDAU, trading as S. LINDAU & CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Simon Lindau, trading as S. Lindau & Co., are hereby given notice that on August 6th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, September 3d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,158.—In Bankruptcy. —MRS. EUGENE WATSON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Mrs. Eugene Watson are hereby given notice that on August 3rd, 1914, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, September 3rd, 1914, at twelve M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 20,167.—In Bankruptcy. —ANTHONY KELLY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Anthony Kelly are hereby given notice that on August 5th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, September 3d, 1914, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Lost and Found
Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST — Diamond, crown-shaped, brooch, boardwalk between Brighton Beach Merry-go-round and Parkway Baths, Thursday afternoon; liberal reward. Mrs. Vogel, 869 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Gold fob on Broadway, Bleecker St., monogram M. G., fastened to ribbon with two screws; reward, $5. Ginsberg, 50 Bond St.

$300 REWARD
for necklace containing 121 graduated pearls with diamond barrel clasp, lost Aug. 21, at White Plains.
Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av., 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—White French poodle, black nose, brown leather harness and leash attached; $20 reward. Colonial Hotel, 125th St. and 8th Av., office.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

INFORMATION REQUESTED WHEREABOUTS OTTO POSSELT, also known JAMES SUTHERLAND. A 245 Times Downtown.

Business Opportunities
Forty cents a line.

CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL with complete equipment and good will; a going concern with no debts and nearly ten thousand (10,000) inquiries on hand; demands of other business make sale necessary; good chance for experienced man or running concern. Address Y 286 Times Annex for interview.

Motion Picture Theatre, 420 seats, being erected, west side, for lease reasonably. Call personally, Room 606, 1,480 Broadway.

Treasurer desired in prosperous manufacturing business; Bradstreet's references. Investment required. Y 306 Times Annex.

Motion Picture Theatres, city and out of town. Call Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square and 1,480 Broadway.

Estate and Legacy Loans. Companies Incorporated. L. N. Rosenbaum, 80 Wall Street.

Business Notices
Forty cents a line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Laundries.

SANITARY work; quick service; collections. Custom Laundry, 870 9th Av. Col. 4829.

Pawn Tickets.

Cash for pawntickets, jewelry. Halpert Jewelry Co., 1,480 B'way, 42d, Room 1,019.

Pianos and Organs.

Steinway upright; spot cash buys this piano very cheap. 35 West 14th St.

Business Loans.
Forty cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

Schools
Thirty cents a line.

EMMA BUCCINI SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. ITALIAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH, GERMAN CLASSES. PRIVATE LESSONS. 237 WEST 109TH ST.

Private instruction by appointment; elocution, dramatic acting, general social deportment, &c. I solicit refined patronage only. Call 9719 Columbus. Ask for instructor.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—MARY E. L. JOLINE and ALBERT STICKNEY, as executors of the last will and testament of ADRIAN H. JOLINE, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELLA H. SANDFORD, Olga Sandford Ormsby, Albert Edward Oswald Ormsby, Alice Ivey Reid, Cora Marsh, and United States Trust Company of New York, as co-trustee with Adrian H. Joline deceased, of the estate of Ella S. Hoffman, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1914.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Ella H. Sandford, Olga Sandford Ormsby, Albert Edward Oswald Ormsby and Olga Sandford Ormsby, the mother of and person with whom Albert Edward Oswald Ormsby, an infant under the age of fourteen years, resides:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the County of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1914, and filed on the 16th day of June, 1914, with the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which said summons and complaint were also filed in said office on the 16th day of June, 1914.

Dated July 16, 1914.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of JOSEPH KANTROWITZ to ALLEN R. MEMHARD.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, property and assets of the above named Joseph Kantrowitz, consisting of a stock of men's and boys' clothing, overcoats, gent's furnishings, fixtures, two cash registers, forms, etc., on the third day of September, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at its place of business, [illegible] Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Said property may be inspected on September first and second, 1914, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
ALLEN R. MEMHARD, Assignee.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES KLING, Jr., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 24th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Stroessig's Storage Warehouse, 812 East 170 St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of one automatic piano and violin orchestrian.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Trustee.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee,
82 Beaver St., New York.
MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM SPITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Aug. 24, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,295 First Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hosiery, underwear, knit goods, fixtures, showcases, &c.
FISCHER & SOLOMON,
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 35 Nassau St., New York.
Above sale adjourned to Monday, Aug. 31st, 1914, same time and place.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment of SACHS & LEVENS for the benefit of creditors.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, all the assets of Sachs & Levens, assignors, consisting of clothing, machinery, etc., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August 1914 at 10:30 A. M.
JULIUS H. HAHLO, Assignee.
SAUL S. MEYERS, Attorney for Assignee, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN Fruchtman and Rabinowitz, trading under the firm name and style of THE ROYAL NECKWEAR CO., at No. 535 Broadway, N. Y. City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Rabinowitz withdraws from the firm and Mr. Fruchtman will continue to transact business under the same firm name at the same address.
New York, August 22, 1914.
HARRY RABINOWITZ,
WILLIAM FRUCHTMAN.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:18|Sun sets..6:47|Moon sets..8:15

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:34	9:54	3:22	3:46
Governors Island	9:52	10:06	3:50	4:16
Hell Gate	11:42	11:58	6:30	5:56

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 23.

SS Cameronia, Glasgow, Aug. 15.
SS Columbian, Philadelphia, Aug. 11.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Aug. 20.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Aug. 20.
SS Chicago, Havre, Aug. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Principe Udine	Genoa	Aug. 12
Noordam	Rotterdam	Aug. 15
New York (tank)	Rotterdam	Aug. 11
Hartland	Montevideo	July 26
Minnewaska	London	Aug. 15
Carolina	San Juan	Aug. 19
Caribbean	Bermuda	Aug. 21
Momus	New Orleans	Aug. 19
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE TOMORROW.

Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Aug. 15
Haakon VII	Antilla	Aug. 19
Tenadores	Cristobal	Aug. 19
Oscar II	Christians'd.	Aug. 15
Havana	Havana	Aug. 21
Huron	Galveston	Aug. 19
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 22

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Mayaro	Port of Spain	Aug. 15
Tagus	Kingston	Aug. 21
Zinal	Buenos Aires	July 25
El Alba	Galveston	Aug. 20
Galileo	Hull	Aug. 14
Huron	Galveston	Aug. 19

DUE THURSDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Santa Marta	Kingston	Aug. 22
Proteus	New Orleans	Aug. 22
Denis	Barbados	Aug. 20

DUE FRIDAY.

Olympic	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Maracaibo	Mayaguez	Aug. 22
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 25
El Rio	Galveston	Aug. 22

DUE SATURDAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Espagne	Havre	Aug. 21
San Giovanni	Naples	Aug. 15
Verona	Genoa	Aug. 18

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
*Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	—	1:00 A.M.
Cibao, Port Antonio	—	10:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

*Mail closes 9:30 P. M. Monday.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Californian, Santos	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Campania, Liverpool	—	10:00 A.M.
Italia, Naples	—	2:00 P.M.
Olinda, Cardenas	—	12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Limon, Port Limon	1:30 P.M.	10:00 A.M.
Grayson, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Vaderland, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Chicago, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Vandyck, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:30 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	—	12:00 M.
Minnewaska, London	—	10:30 A.M.
Dwinsk, Libau	—	10:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Tagus, Jamaica	—	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Cid, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 23.

SS Minnewaska, London to New York, was 852 miles E. at 7 P. M.; due late 24th or early 25th. Atlantic Transport Line.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam to New York, was 260 miles E. at noon; due 24th, forenoon. Holland America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 320 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 8 A. M.

SS Vesta, Baton Rouge to New York, was 240 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Concho, Mobile to New York, was 395 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 234 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 507 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Huron, Galveston to New York, was 189 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 435 miles S. at noon.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 245 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 162 miles N. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 78 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 69 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 217 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.

SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 117 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

Forget the War

HERE is something that is far more interesting, because it touches your pocket-book more closely. Here is a chance to save money.

Every Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suit now $16.50 or $22.50

Those at $16.50, regularly as high as $35.00, those at $22.50 regularly priced up to $50.00.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway at 29th
246-248 West 125th
Third Ave. corner 122d
and—
the New Store
Broadway, below Chambers

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Admiral Schley, at Balboa, Aug. 21.
SS Colon, at Colon, Aug. 21.
SS New York, at Liverpool, Aug. 22.
SS Europa, at Naples, Aug. 21.
SS Cedric, at Liverpool, Aug. 23.
SS Frederick VIII., at Copenhagen, Aug. 23.
SS Caribbean, at Bermuda, Aug. 21.

Sailed.

SS Olympic, from Liverpool, Aug. 22.
SS Emilie S. de Perez, from Barcelona, Aug. 13.
SS St. Croix, from London, Aug. 22.
SS Ryndam, from Rotterdam, Aug. 22.
SS Tagus, from Kingston, Aug. 21.
SS Minnetonka, from London, Aug. 22.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma..........Aug. 27
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Korea..........Aug. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru..........Aug. 27
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..Aug. 27
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Protesiaus..........Aug. 28
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia..........Aug. 31
Hawaii and Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport..........Aug. 31
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Willochra..........Sept. 11

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 30; Sydney, Aug. 1, and Honolulu, Aug. 14—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on Aug. 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 25.

PEACE PARADE INDORSED

New York Women's Idea May Be Adopted Elsewhere.

The Woman's Peace Parade to be given here next Saturday may lead to a similar nation-wide demonstration, it was said yesterday at the headquarters of the Parade Committee, 25 West Forty-fifth street. This idea has been launched enthusiastically by State Senator Helen Robinson, of Colorado, in a letter to the Committee.

It was said that a novel means of distributing the posters advertising the parade and calling for marching volunteers had been found in the laundries throughout the city. Many laundrymen have consented to put a poster in each package delivered. In this way the women were reached in their homes.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—Close at 1 P. M. Aug. 27, SS Themistocles.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 1 P. M. Aug. 27, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Salaga.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 25, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 27, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 27, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 25, SS Stampalia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES sent to any part of the United States by mail, 75c. per month, daily and Sunday.—Advt.

Last Week—
Remnant Sale

$18

Between now and Saturday we will close out all suit ends left from season's selling. There are many $40 and $50 materials among them. A great chance for economical buying! Suits, $18. Coat and trousers, $16.

Broadway & 9th St.

Arnheim

The largest tailoring establishment in the world.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th Street

FOR INFORMAL AND DELIGHTFUL DINING

Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Breakfast in Grill Room from 8 A.M.
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone-Broadway 29th-30th St.

These New York Leading Theatres Have No Dealings with the Tyson Co.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. TONIGHT AT 8 SHARP. FIRST MAT. SAT. at 2.
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Musical Comedy
The Girl From Utah

HARRIS 42d Street, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
MORAL: "If you're a forger always dot your i's." —TRIBUNE.
HERALD—"It's a worthy one."
TIMES—"Highly effective climax."
GLOBE—"Provides excitement."
TELEGRAM—"Extremely sumptuous."
MAIL—"Grows in intensity steadily."
TELEGRAPH—"Stunts that would amaze the Pinkertons."
PRESS—"Nothing could be more interesting and human."
EVE. JOURNAL—"Is plausible, well acted—makes strong bid."
WHAT HAPPENED AT 22
A New American Play by PAUL WILSTACH.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Extra Matinee Labor Day, Sept. 7.

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. A Detective Comedy of Laughs & Thrills—THE DUMMY

GLOBE Theatre.—Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Third Month CABIRIA Orchestra & Chorus.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evs. 8.15 SHARP.
Coolest Place of Amusement in the World.
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS—BEST OF ALL
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Performance Don't Fail to Visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES. OPEN ALL YEAR. Phone 3093 Bryant.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
OPENING TOMORROW NIGHT.
A. H. WOODS presents LEW FIELDS IN A NEW COMEDY.
THE HIGH COST OF LOVING
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Pop. Mat. Wed. 50c to $1.50.
Potash & Perlmutter

GAIETY B'way & 46th Street. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
Opening Monday Night, Aug. 31, WITH A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY.
"CORDELIA BLOSSOM"
By George Randolph Chester & Lillian Chester.
SEATS THURSDAY, AUG. 27.

CANDLER THEATRE, W. 42 St. Tel. 6344 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS
THE NEW PLAY "On Trial"
By E. L. Reizenstein. SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON 50-51 Sts., Lex. Av. Daily, 2:15 & 8 P. M. 10c.-15c.-25c. Superb Orchestra, also Mammoth Organ, and
Highest Quality Motion Pictures "THE LAST VOLUNTEER"
OPERA EXCERPTS in Scenery & Costume, with Great Singers.

JARDIN DE DANSE NEW YORK ROOF 8:30 to 2
17 BIG TURNS $1 | Carl Heisen & Dorothy Dickson, Beatrice Allen and others.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
A FLORIDA ENCHANTMENT
THE PAINTED WORLD

HURTIG & SEAMON'S
NEW THEATRE—West 125th St.
Burlesque De Luxe—BEAUTY PARADE

B. F. Keith's PALACE | ETHEL BARRYMORE & Co. and 9 BIG ACTS.
DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Strand Broadway & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M., 10-50c. | "ST. ELMO" | ENGLAND'S MENACE
Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt. wk., "The Lost Paradise"

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE Mat. Today
AL REEVES and His Big Beauty Show

New Brighton DAILY, 2:30 & 8.30. Bessie Wynn, "The Lightning Stroke," Chas. E. Evans & Co., Others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—12 BIG ACTS. Gus Edwards' Kid Kabaret, Maude Lambert & Ernest Ball, Joe Jackson, etc.

MURRAY HILL Mat. Today. | BURLESQUE Evenings 8:15. | FRENCH MODELS

REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST.
Dinner, $1.00 (Every Eve., 6 to 9) Frog Dinner, (in the Grille) $1.25
DANCING
THE COOLEST DANCING ROOM IN THE CITY

Carlton Terrace Broadway and 100th Street

RECTOR'S 48th St., Broadway & 7th Ave. Delicious Cold Specialties. America's Coolest Ball Room

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HOTEL GRENOBLE
56TH STREET & 7TH AV.
EUROPEAN PLAN
Under New Management.
Refurnished and renovated.
Exclusive family and transient hotel.
Special Summer Rates.
Rooms with bath, $1.50 per day.
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, $12 upward per week.
Special rates by week, month, or season.
L. I. BROPHY, Manager.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1.00 & $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1914

CORT 48th St. E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Opens Wed. Seats Today. UNDER COVER

44TH ST. Theatre, near Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Matinee Saturday only.
Sylvester Schaeffer and His European Company

SHUBERT Thea., 44 W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
The Third Party With TAYLOR HOLMES and WALTER JONES.

39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TOO MANY COOKS

COMEDY. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Tue. & Sat. 2:20. KITTY MACKAY

MANHATTAN OP. HO. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Nights 25c to $1.00. Peg o' My Heart Pop. Wed. Mat. 25c-50c.

Steeplechase
Coney Island's Refined Funny Place
Greatest in All the World.
Iron Steamboats Take You There.

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. Popular Matinee Wed. 2:30. A PAIR OF SIXES

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

EBBETS Field LOEW'S BIG SHOW | ARENA VAUDEVILLE. PHOTO-PLAYS. BAND OF 100. 20,000 ORCHESTRA CHAIRS.....10 CENTS

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MODERN DANCES
TAUGHT PRIVATELY
G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.
"Master of the Modern Dance"
One-Step Waltz-Hesitation Fox-Trot
Polka Bresiliene La Furlana
Lu Lu Fado La Russe Maxixe Bresilliene
Half and Half Tango Argentine
Thorley Floral House
Fifth Avenue
Northwest cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321.

DANCING CARNIVAL,
201-208 EAST 38TH STREET.
A high-class modern Dance Hall. First-class maple floor; ceiling 60 feet high. COOL & COMFORTABLE. WARD'S TROT BAND.
ADMISSION 10c.
One-hour lessons in any of the MODERN DANCES FREE.
from 2 to 3 and 7:30 to 8:30 P. M. Other hours, lessons 25c. per half hour. Dancing 5c. per couple.
Lady and gentlemen instructors to teach you individually.
NO LIQUOR SOLD!

MANSFIELD Studios, 247 W. 42. Bryant 4674. Select. Est. 1904. Latest dances taught by Experts. Summer prices. 6 strictly private lessons $5.00. Each pupil has private room with instructor. No one can see or laugh at your mistakes. Closed Saturdays and Sundays until September.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 56 E. 34TH ST., Murray Hill 2623
Modern Dances. Lulu-Fado. Private Studio.

MISS LEWIS EXCLUSIVE STUDIO MODERN DANCES
Murray Hill 2623. 56 East 34th St.

MISS BOBBY BURNS, 56 East 34th St. Murray Hill—2623
All Modern Dances. Personal Attention.

ELEVEN EAST 45th St.
New York
APARTMENTS OF ANY SIZE
Restaurant a la Carte
SAME MANAGEMENT
The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Unfurnished and Furnished, by the Year or Transiently.
Also EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vermont.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND COOLEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up.
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00.
SINGLE ROOMS AND BATH (per year). $540
2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year)...... $720
3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS, (per year)...$1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.
2 Blocks from Riverside Drive and Central Park. Subway Station and Surface Cars at door, new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.) Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
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BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.75
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS $1.00, $1.50, & $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 293 Broadway; Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St., N. Y.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

To Boston
And New England Points

Fall River Line
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

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Daily except Sunday. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE
Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave foot East 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.

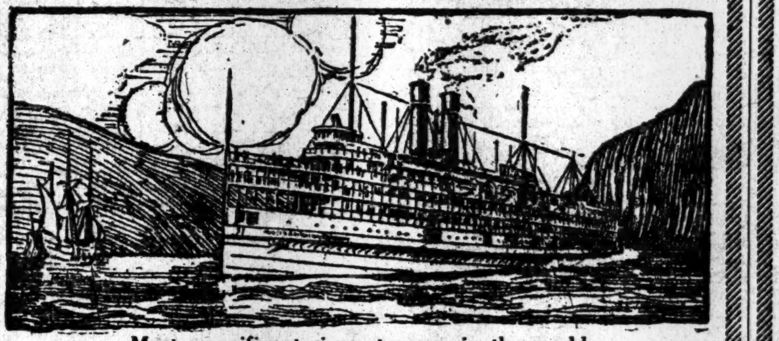
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE
Direct route to New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Also Mondays, 10:00 and 10:30 A. M., respectively. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 5121.

The New England Steamship Co.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Regular Service between New York, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North, Buffalo and the West.



Most magnificent river steamers in the world.
"Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan," and "Rensselaer."
Leave Pier 32, N. R., daily at 6:00 P. M.; West 132d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamer Trojan leaves New York Sunday nights, 10:00 P. M. Orchestra, Dinner Dances, Dining Service a la Carte.
DAYLIGHT SERVICE SUNDAYS
Yonkers, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Albany and Troy.
"RENSSELAER," Pier 32, N. R., 8:45 A. M.; W. 132d St., 9:30 A. M. "Adirondack," Poughkeepsie and return $1.00. Pier 32, N. R., 10 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10:45 A. M.
Phone, 9400 Spring—Day or Night.
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EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER
Direct Between NEW YORK and BOSTON
The Summertime Route
The Best Dining Service obtainable by the Travelling Public. Superb Ships. Comfortable Rooms.
Fast Twin-screw Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5 P. M., due Boston 8 A. M., same service returning.
Tickets and all information at the Pier, also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and at City Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.
Through tickets to all points beyond Boston, including Maine and the Provinces. Baggage checked through.
Eastern Steamship Corporation

ESCAPE THE HEAT
COME OUT ON THE HUDSON
Cool, Delightful Trips Day and Night.
ON THE NEW STEEL STEAMER
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The Only Steamer in These Waters with a Specially Designed BALLROOM. Complete Orchestra. Dancing FREE. Beautiful Silver Cup Dancing Contests Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings. Miss Edith Nardin and Mr. Raymond McKay in charge. New Palm Room.
The charm of the Hudson plus the comfort and convenience of this specially designed vessel for outings on the river makes these trips ideal.
DAY TRIP*—Newburgh & Return. *Day trip omitted Monday.
NIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON. Night trip ends at 131st St. $1.00 Each Round Trip.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.
MORNING. Lve. Battery 9 A. M. W. 131st St. 10 A. M. Yonkers 10:30 A. M.
EVENING. Lve. Battery 7:30 P. M. West 131st St. 8:30 P. M.
Tel. 179 & 3263 Broad & 3884 Morningside.
Regular stops at West Point daily except Sunday and Monday.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET, 9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4.15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER. 9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND. 10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:53, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets {From 129th St., 50 Cents / From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cts.
A Day On the OCEAN
Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Fare Weekdays, 75 cents. Sundays & Holidays, $1. Accommodation for ladies and children. Restaurant and bar under Co.'s management.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers 8:35 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:40 A. M., *1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Rockaway, 12:30, 5:30 P. M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."
Round Trip Tickets, 50c. Children 25c.
Full Time Tables are also on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.

HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN
INTERSTATE PARK
45 Miles UP THE HUDSON
Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
and Extra Boat from Uptown Landings Lvs. Battery, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10; W. 132d St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M.; Round Trip Daily, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays & Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music, LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mt.
DAILY TRIPS TO
Inter-State Park Landings
(ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER)
Enjoy a Pleasant Day Under the Palisades. Str. Bay Ridge lvs. 129th St. Pier daily at 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 5:00 P. M. FARE 35 CTS. ROUND TRIP. Children Free. McAllister Steamboat Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.
Saturday Special—leaves Pier 43, N. R. 1:00 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

No connection with any other night line.
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To ALBANY
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Excellent Dining Service a la Carte.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 131st St., 6 P. M. Tel. 9226 Spring.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY
INCLUDING WEST 23D ST.
Steamers Rosedale & Sylvester leave
WEST 129TH ST.—9:30, 10:30 and 1 P. M.
23D ST.—10:00, 11:00, 1:30, 2:45.
BATTERY—10:30, 11:30, 2 and 3:00.
CONEY ISLAND—1:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30.
ROCKAWAY—12:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30.
EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAY.

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Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
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Str. "Robert Fulton"
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Steamer "Albany"
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00.
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Mauretania..Wed., Sept. 9, 1 a.m.
†SAXONIA...Sat., Sept. 12, 10 a.m.
*†CAMPANIA Wed., Sept. 16, 10 a.m.
Lusitania....Wed., Sept. 23, 1 a.m.
Mauretania..Wed., Sept. 30, 1 a.m.
*†CAMPANIA Wed., Oct. 7, 10 a.m.
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Min'w'ska, Aug. 29, 11:30AM | Min'haha, Sep. 5, 10:30AM
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